



MYSORE PROVINCE,

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

COLONEL SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

FOR THE

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PART I--A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.

DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.

Do. FORESTS.—*Nil*.

FINANCIAL.

GENERAL.

MILITARY.—*Nil*.

PART II--B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.

DEPT. OF REV. AG. & COM.

Do. FORESTS.

FINANCIAL.

GENERAL.

MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1874.

PART I.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

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*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
4th September 1874.*

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,
General Department No. 1125—139, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1874.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 977 of the 28th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and of its enclosure, on the subject of the arrangements made with a view to the prevention of crime on the Hasanur Ghat Road, and to state that I approve generally of the several arrangements made by Captain Shaw, for the better protection of the road.

2. It will be observed that the jungle has been cleared about 30 feet on both sides of the road to a distance of about 15 miles ; but, as it is reported to be springing up again in some parts, and as its clearance to some distance on either side of the road is obviously very desirable for the health and safety of travellers, who will thus be less exposed to fever and to sudden attack from robbers and wild beasts, I would recommend that the Deputy Commissioner may be authorized to maintain the clearance, and in view to the curtailing of expenditure in this matter, he may be further authorized to allow ryots or travellers to cut and clear away, for fuel or otherwise, all jungle within 25 yards on either side of the road, and that where difficulty is found in effecting such clearance free of cost, any reasonable outlay incurred by the Deputy Commissioner may be sanctioned.

3. I propose to provide in the Police Budget for the construction of secure Tannas at Attikalpur, Punjur, Maddur and other such exceptional places, where required, and also for the erection of a few small and inexpensive stone-unkanams for sentries, at such points on the ghats where it is necessary to put them.

I shall also make provision for lines where required and for batta as may be necessary.

4. I would further recommend, for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner, the suggestion of Captain Shaw that the peons, &c., at the Hasanur Ghat Station may be permitted to get wood free of expense for building purposes. Service at such places is most unpopular, and it is highly desirable, in the interests of the public service, to afford every reasonable inducement and advantage to lessen the objection to Police employment there.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore,
Bangalore, No. 977, dated Mysore, 28th July 1874.

With reference to the correspondence sent in original for reference, concerning the Police arrangements ordered to be made for the better protection of the Hasanur Ghat, I have the honor to submit a final report on the subject received from Captain Shaw, the Assistant Commissioner, Nanjangud Sub-Division, who has given much attention to the subject, and has with Mahabal Rao, the Peshkar of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, exerted himself much in building lines for the peons and in having the jungle cleared on both sides of the road.

2. The appearance of Attikalpur has also been much improved by the construction of the new lines and Musafarkhana. The health of the Police and the Sicular Force stationed there will likewise benefit by a good supply of drinking water which has been obtained by sinking a well 55 feet deep.

3. Some of the lands in the vicinity have been taken up for cultivation, but to induce ryots to settle down in such a feverish and remote locality, it is requisite to hold forth every possible inducement. I therefore trust that sanction may be obtained to their being allowed to cut wood for building purposes free of charge.

4. Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector of Coimbatore, when passing through the ghat last year, approved of the boundary stone which had been set up. The Department Public Works who are making improvements on the ghat might be required to keep down the jungle on both sides of the road. The Sholigas who have been enlisted as Police peons might also be required to help.

5. It requires to be explained that this communication is made to you direct, though the previous correspondence passed through the Commissioner of the Division, as that Officer declines moving farther in the matter, since he has been divested with powers over the Police.

From the Assistant Commissioner, Nanjangud Sub-Division, Mysore District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, No. 60, dated Nanjangud, 6th July 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 1068, dated 2nd September 1873, calling for a full report regarding the action taken on the points noted in Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 5286—

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
4th September 1874.*

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2. The appearance of Attikalpur has also been much improved by the construction of the new lines and Musafarkhana. The health of the Police and the Siledar Force stationed there will likewise benefit by a good supply of drinking water which has been obtained by sinking a well 35 feet deep.

3. Some of the lands in the vicinity have been taken up for cultivation, but to induce ryots to settle down in such a feverish and remote locality, it is requisite to hold forth every possible inducement. I therefore trust that sanction may be obtained to their being allowed to cut wood for building purposes free of charge.

4. Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector of Coimbatore, when passing through the ghat last year, approved of the boundary stone which had been set up. The Department Public Works who are making improvements on the ghat might be required to keep down the jungle on both sides of the road. The Sholigas who have been enlisted as Police peons might also be required to help.

5. It requires to be explained that this communication is made to you direct, though the previous correspondence passed through the Commissioner of the Division, as that Officer declines moving further in the matter, since he has been divested with powers over the Police.

From the Assistant Commissioner, Nanjangud Sub-Division, Mysore District, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, No. 60, dated Nanjangud, 6th July 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 1068, dated 2nd September 1873, calling for a full report regarding the action taken on the points noted in Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 5286---

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
4th September 1874.*

11 of 17th December 1872, to the Superintendent of the Division, I have the honor to submit the following report :—

1. There have been 23 huts built at Attikalpur for the peons stationed there and at Punjur : the 10 percussion muskets, received with your docket No. 832 of 1st November 1873, were distributed by me on the 20th idem, between the peons stationed at the Tannas of Punjur and Attikalpur, and the peons are in the habit of patrolling the whole of that road daily with loaded muskets.

2. I regret to state that none of the peons are willing to take up land free of assessment in that part of the country, but there are some individuals who have applied for land provided the Government will give them wood free of expense for building purposes; this request might, I think, be acceded to, as by so doing we might encourage people to come and reside in that neighbourhood : regarding the increase of pay to peons, I presume that question will be settled when the new Police Scheme is properly introduced into this District.

3. The demarcation of the boundary line was reported on by me in my letter No. 139 of 14th June 1873, to your address.

4. The jungle on both sides of the road to a distance of about 30 feet, from about the 132nd mile to the boundary, a distance of nearly 15 miles, was cleared by the end of March 1873, without expense to Government, but it is springing up again in parts, and I think that the Public Works Department, who have people always engaged at work on that road, might be desired to keep it clear, as, if something is not done, the jungle will in a few years be as dense as before.

No. 4063—JUDL. 66, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The foregoing letters detail the arrangements that have been made on the Hasanur Ghat road for the protection of travellers and traffic from the attack of robbers and wild beasts, and contain proposals for (1) keeping the margin of the road clear of timber ; (2) providing funds for building Police Tannas at certain points on the road, as well as a few " Unkanams " for the use of sentries ; and (3) the grant of timber free of charge for building purposes to the peons employed at the Hasanur Ghat station, as well as to any other persons who may be induced to settle down in that locality as cultivators.

2. With regard to the first point, the Chief Commissioner considers that it might be possible to arrange for the periodical clearing of the jungle on the road sides, by the Public Works Department Establishment employed on the road in question, but should this be impracticable, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District should arrange for the work being carried out in the manner suggested in para 2 of the Judicial Commissioner's letter recorded above. This point should however be considered by the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division in communication with the Head of the Public Works Department.

3. The Chief Commissioner approves of the proposed construction of the Police Tannas and " Unkanams " referred to, and authorizes the necessary provision being made in the Police Budget as suggested by Mr. Gordon.

4. Sir Richard Meade also approves of the proposal to grant timber free of charge for building purposes, but he requests that the Commissioner will state clearly the limits within which he proposes to give effect to this privilege.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
11th September 1874.*

From the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1134—306, dated Bangalore, 20th August 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith in original two *letters and statements received from the
 * No. 651—46, dated 7th August 1874. Assistant Superintendent of Police, proposing an increase to the Estab-
 " 672—50, 13th " bishment of the Cantonment Police of Bangalore.
 (To be kindly returned.)

2. The Force has not been strengthened for many years, during which, amid the increase of the place and many important changes, the Municipality has greatly expanded, and now bears a large proportion of the cost of the Police.

3. The causes that render this increase necessary are fully detailed in Mr. Hewetson's first letter, and will not admit of much question.

4. The necessity for increasing the force has long been admitted by the President of the Cantonment Municipal Board, and Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, as may be observed by this Office letter No. 2623—234 of 6th January 1873, since which date even the place has increased, and from time to time the advisability of its being strengthened has been very obvious.

5. I have carefully examined the changes proposed, and I am of opinion that on the grounds shewn the Establishment will not be excessive.

6. I have however personally explained the matter to the Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Hewetson's letter furnishes such details in regard to it as to render further report unnecessary.

7. The proposals aim at a higher scale of remuneration to attract better men, especially in the grade of European Inspectors, for which really superior men are needed; the pay for the lower grades of the force has also been raised to correspond with ameliorated rates of pay now given in adjacent places with which we must keep pace, if we are to expect equally good men.

8. A new feature in the scheme is the establishment of a detective force, a want long felt, as it is painfully evident that the present force is only adequate to partial preventive duties, and in such a large and important place as Bangalore a small detective force should, I consider, at all times be kept up.

9. It will be seen that the gross maximum charges (which possibly may not be fully reached) are less by Rs. 2,594 than the amount now sanctioned; this is found by including the pay of a Superintendent of Police, for, albeit no charges for his salary have been incurred during the year, yet the appointment has not been abolished, and the sum is available in the budget; this alteration of establishment can therefore, if approved, be at once sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

Were this asset not available, the proposal would involve an outlay of Rs. 5,906, of which the Municipality may be called upon to contribute 4rd, viz., Rs. 1,969, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,937; this in itself is not a large sum for the object sought, but I may mention that in 1872 some savings were made, viz:—

Horse allowances to 3 Head Constables	Rs. 360
Office house-rent	600
Saving in clothing allotment	1,600
Reductions in Cantonment Magistrate's Court	1,920
Total	Rs. 4,480

and though as remarked at the time (in your letter No. 2254—38 of 27th July 1872,) such reductions cannot be claimed, yet they had the effect of directly reducing the Police Budget charges of the Cantonment.

10. In para 3 of Mr. Hewetson's letter, the financial aspect to Government of the increase is shewn. It will be observed that owing to the duties of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent being divided between the Cantonment, Town and District, the Municipality have hitherto not really borne 4rd of the cost of the Cantonment Police, and that whereas the Board receive Rs. 22,075 from a

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11th September 1874.*

source of revenue made over to enable them to pay this quota, the sum now sought of them (as therein shown) is only Rs. 20,000. It is indeed less than this by Rs. 800 as shall be presently shown (*vide para 12*).

11. I have already explained to the Chief Commissioner that one effect of the revision should be to confine the services of the Assistant Superintendent of Police to the Cantonment and Town alone, the Police duties of the District being performed by a General Assistant under the Deputy Commissioner; this is not only in accordance with the principles of the revision sanctioned for the Province, but is absolutely necessary on general grounds, as it is obviously a physical impossibility for one Officer to supervise the Police of the Cantonment, Town, and District (*vide para 7 of Mr. Hewatson's letter*). They should be kept as District forces, the former two, *viz.*, Town Police force will number 500 men, and neither this force nor Bangalore can be left without an Officer, while the District requires that an Officer be always itinerating in it for at least a fortnight in every month. The two forces are also distinct in character, one being purely urban and the other a rural force.

I am not prepared to support Mr. Hewatson's proposal that he should have charge of both with an Assistant to aid him, as I consider the Assistant in charge of the District force should be directly under the Deputy Commissioner, as proposed for other Districts.

12. With the services of the Assistant Superintendent of Police confined to the Cantonment and Town alone, his salary may fairly be charged as follows:—

To Government	..	...	.	..	..	..	1rd.
Cantonment Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	1rd.
Pete Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	1rd.

the effect of this will be to lighten the charge on the Cantonment Municipality, and to debit that of the Pete with a fair quota.

13. With reference to Mr. Hewatson's 2nd letter, I would request the Chief Commissioner's sanction to debit the Pete Municipal Board with the increase made to the salary of the Inspector (which is not excessive for such a charge) and to the pay of the 2nd Chief Constable employed there, also (as before mentioned) with 1/3rd of the pay of the Assistant Superintendent, and I would request that directions may be issued to the Municipal Boards to make suitable provision in their budgets.

14. This will leave the budget provision for the Cantonment force at a maximum of Rs. 60,000 which will perhaps not be reached for some time, as I propose that money rewards be at first given (met from savings) for special services, and permanent promotion to maximum rates of pay made only gradually. In furtherance of this measure I shall be glad if the Chief Commissioner will delegate to me authority to sanction such charges (even though differing from scale) and other contingencies, so long as the aggregate of the budget is not exceeded.

15. As Police and other budgets for the ensuing year have to be sent in to the Deputy Accountant General during this month, I propose in anticipation of the Chief Commissioner's sanction, to frame the budgets of Establishment of the Cantonment and Town Police forces, in accordance with the proposals herein contained.

From the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, and Cantonment, To the Deputy Inspector General of Police of Mysore, No. 651—46, dated Bangalore, 7th August 1874.

With reference to our conversation and my letter No. 273—9, dated 6th July 1872 to the address of the Judicial Commissioner, touching the increase of men required for the Cantonment Police, I have the honor to forward two statements—

- I. Showing the present and proposed strength and cost of the Cantonment Police, including "Office Establishment" on the separation of the District from the Cantonment and Town Police.
- II. Detail of duty of proposed Cantonment force
and to request that, if approved of by you, they may receive your kind support, when submitting them to the Judicial Commissioner.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
11th September 1874.*

Since the organization of the Cantonment Police in 1867, the Cantonment of Bangalore has

- * 1 Sub-Inspector.
- 1 Chief Constable.
- 18 Native Officers.
- 32 Constables.

Reserve.

- 1 Sub-Inspector.
- 1 Native Sergeant.
- 2 Constables.
- † 1 Head Inspector.
- 1 Sub-Inspector.
- 1 Head Constable.
- 2 Sergeants.
- 6 Constables.

11

not only much increased in population but in area, particularly in the direction of St. John's Hill, where a Police Station is much needed; the *increase applied for (which after careful consideration and consultation with the Inspectors, I do not think for efficiency is excessive) provides for the formation of several new beats in this locality, the reduction in size of others at present too large to be patrolled in any thing like an efficient manner by one man, and the establishment of a detective force as per † margin, the want of which is now very much felt, and without which, I am afraid, the present unsatisfactory state of detection will continue; the existing constabulary being insufficient for the ordinary duties of patrol, the detailing of men for the one and all important duty of detection has been and is impossible.

3. It will be observed that, with the increase of men asked for, no increase to the Budget allotment has been sought from Government; on the contrary, a saving of Rs. 5,425 per annum will be effected; the excess in the amount, *viz.*, 2,831 rupees per annum, to be borne by the Municipality is due in a measure to debiting them with 1rd * of my salary and that of the office officials, the difference being 1,450 rupees. The total amount to be met by them, *viz.*, 20,900 rupees per annum, is considerably less than the sum realized by that department by the license fees on liquor shops &c., in the Cantonment, which has been budgetted this year at 22,075 rupees. I believe the right of collecting these fees was made over to the Municipality by Government in 1871, on the understanding they should defray 1rd of the Police expenditure, and with an increase of fees since that year they should hardly object to a slight increase of payment towards the Cantonment Constabulary.

4. At present there is very great difficulty in securing good men for the post of Inspector in the Cantonment owing to the small salary offered, and as the condition of a Police force depends much on the Inspectors, it is essential the men of this grade should be of some position, and persons who can be thoroughly relied on. I have therefore increased the pay of the 2 European Inspectors required and fixed it at a rate that, I think, should enable me to obtain really efficient men; the salary allowed for the 3rd Inspector, a native, is, I think, sufficiently liberal. This officer will be the head of the Detective Force under the senior Inspector, as he will be in constant communication not only with all classes of natives, but also with the European Inspectors; his aid should prove valuable to them in the prevention and detection of crime in their respective divisions. I have proposed a Sub-Inspector for Alsur Station, as the place is one of importance owing to the soldiery located there, and on account of its gradually increasing population and area; being moreover some distance from the Central Station, Commercial Road, to which it is attached, it requires a man who can be relied on, able to exact work and discipline, and sufficiently acquainted with the Codes to act on his own responsibility; the other increases of salary proposed are 10 rupees per mensem to the Chief Constables of the Central and Cavalry Stations, and one rupee per mensem to the three grades of Constables, the object of the 1st is to secure men of sober, steady habits, conversant with a language, and of the second, to enlist a better and more trustworthy class of men.

5. With the exception of the Inspectors and Chief Constables, I do not propose to give at once to the different officers of the executive and detective Police, the rates of pay as entered in Statement I, which are the maximum rates; the savings which will be effected, I would suggest, should be used for the purpose of rewarding deserving and well behaved men, three instances of good conduct giving claim to promotion. The system of money rewards is one from which good results, I think, may be expected; it will not only tend to make the men more vigilant on beat, but cause them to shew a little more interest in their work generally, than they do at present.

6. The amount allowed for the clothing of the Cantonment Police, Rs. 3,750, will not admit of my supplying the extra men shewn in the statement. I propose, to enable me to do so, that in future the Inspectors be required to provide their own (according to Regulation Pattern) as is done in the Madras and other Police Administrations, and that none be given to the men of the detective force; the saving thus effected will, I think, suffice to clothe the men in excess of the present sanction.

7. In conclusion, I would ask that some arrangement may be kindly made to relieve me of some portion of my work which is more than one person can possibly do. In 1866 and 1867 the Superintendent of Police's charge was the Cantonment and Town alone, and in 1868 when the organization of the District Police took place, an Assistant Superintendent of Police was appointed to aid the Superintendent in supervising the work of the District Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, as it was considered, looking

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11th September 1874.

to the importance and size of the Cantonment of Bangalore, that a second officer was absolutely necessary. I would respectfully remark that if the Cantonment and Town was seven years ago considered sufficient for one officer to look after efficiently, more so, must it be now with the place considerably increased in population and area; and further, I would submit with deference, that it was apparently never intended that the whole of the duty should devolve on one officer, which has been the case in regard to myself since September last, on the promotion of the then Superintendent to the post of Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore. To keep the Police of the District in any thing like proper order, frequent and strict inspections of Taluk Stations and sub-stations are necessary, which I am unable to make, as the Cantonment and Town cannot well be left for any length of time without a European Officer (as remarked by the late Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Kindersley, in his letter as per margin) and owing to the large amount of office work which at present

General No. 169—22, dated 27th April 1868, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, para 11.

has to be transacted. In addition to ordinary diaries and station house reports which have to be gone through amounting to 85 daily, there are special diaries of crime averaging 135 per mensem, correspondence,

which is particularly heavy with the Deputy Commissioner's Office, (as all reports of crime, and matters affecting the District Police are reported to him) and enquiries in departmental irregularities &c; I have on more than one occasion personally informed the Judicial Commissioner of the difficulty I find in performing the whole of the duties, and how unsatisfactory I felt it to be, both to myself and for the interests of the Police. I would urge that if the District Magistrate is unable at present to take over the District Police as contemplated, an Assistant may be placed at my disposal which will admit of my making more frequent tours in the District and looking more closely into matters than I now do owing to want of time.

From the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District and Cantonment, To the Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore, No. 672—50, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1874.

In continuation of letter No. 651—46, dated 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, through an oversight, I omitted to mention that a part of

* Towards pay of the Inspector, to make it up Rs. 150 per mensem, Rs. 30 per mensem.
 Full do European Chief Constable „ 40 do

the pay of the Inspector of the Town Police, and the whole of the pay of a Cantonment Chief Constable doing duty in the Pete is, for want of provision by the Pete Municipa-

lity, defrayed from the allotment for the Cantonment. As in the budget for the proposed Cantonment Force there are no funds to meet this expenditure, and the services of the Chief Constable are required for the Cantonment, I would request that arrangement may be kindly made for the necessary amount, as per margin, being found by the Pete Municipality, especially as the men are entirely employed in the Pete.

A 2nd Chief Constable for the town is essential; there is only one at present sanctioned on Rs. 50 per mensem.

Reserve Constables, strength 15.

The way employed.

			Formerly.	At present.
Orderlies to Deputy Inspector General of Police	..	..	..	2
Do Cantonment Magistrate	..	..	2	2
Do Assistant Superintendent of Police	..	..	2	2
Do Police Office	..	..	4	4
Do Sub-Magistrate	..	..	1	1
To fill casualties	..	..	4 *	4
			13	15
			Excess required...	2
				17

* Four is insufficient for the purpose, for they should supply places of men absent on leave, sick, in divisions, an increase of two men has been added.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
11th September 1874.*

No. 4184—JUDL. 68, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The area and population of the Cantonment at Bangalore having increased during the past seven years, it has become necessary to strengthen and otherwise revise the details of the Cantonment Police force which was organized in 1867. The Judicial Commissioner accordingly submits with his remarks a scheme proposed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. The principal features of the scheme are—first, an enhancement of the salaries of the various ranks of the force; second, an increase in the number of constables and serjeants; third, the constitution of a detective force which is much needed; and fourth, the separation of the charge of the District Police from the Assistant Superintendent, to be vested in an Assistant Commissioner. These points are dwelt upon in detail in the foregoing letters.

2. Subjoined is a statement shewing side by side the Budget allotments for the current year, and the cost of the Police should the present proposals be adopted.

				Budget Allotments for current year.		Present Proposals.	
				No.	Amount per mensem.	No.	Amount per mensem.
					Rs.		Rs.
Superintendent of Police	...	...	...	1	700	...	...
Assistant Superintendent of Police	...	...	...	1	600	1	600
European Inspectors	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ at } 190 \\ 1 \text{ at } 120 \\ 1 \text{ at } 100 \end{array} \right\}$	410	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ at } 250 \\ 1 \text{ at } 170 \\ 1 \text{ at } 120 \end{array} \right\}$	540
				3		3	
Native Inspector	...	...	...	...	..	1	120
				$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ at } 50 \\ 5 \text{ at } 40 \end{array} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ at } 70 \\ 4 \text{ at } 50 \end{array} \right\}$	
European Chief Constables	...	...	...	10	450	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ at } 40 \\ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	510
						11	
Native Head Constables	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ at } 30 \\ 3 \text{ at } 20 \end{array} \right\}$	150	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ at } 30 \\ 3 \text{ at } 20 \end{array} \right\}$	150
				6		6	
Serjeants	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ at } 14 \\ 10 \text{ at } 12 \\ 6 \text{ at } 10 \end{array} \right\}$	264	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ at } 15 \\ 13 \text{ at } 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 20 \text{ at } 10 \end{array} \right\}$	467½
				22		40	
Constables	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \text{ at } 8 \\ 90 \text{ at } 7 \\ 46 \text{ at } 6 \end{array} \right\}$	1,226	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ at } 9 \\ 50 \text{ at } 8 \\ 87 \text{ at } 7 \\ 46 \text{ at } 6 \end{array} \right\}$	1,510
				176		208	
				...	3,600	...	3,897½
<i>Reserve.</i>							
Sub-Inspector (Native)	...	...	...	...	...	1	50
Head Constable	...	...	...	1	30	1	20

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
11th September 1874.*

					Budget Allotments for current year.		Present Proposals.	
					No.	Amount per mensm. Rs.	No.	Amount per mensm. Rs.
Serjeants	...	...	...	...	2 at 12	24	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ at } 15 \\ 1 \text{ at } 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \text{ at } 10 \end{array} \right\}$	37½
Constables	...	...	...	...	21 at 7	147	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 3 \text{ at } 9 \\ 6 \text{ at } 8 \\ 13 \text{ at } 7 \end{array} \right\}$	166
Miscellaneous charges, clothing, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	900-2-8	...	700
					...	1,110-2-8	...	973½
<i>Office Establishment.</i>								
Manager	...	...	...	...	1	120	1	60
Accountant	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	20
Translator	...	...	...	...	1	50	1	25
English Clerk	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	24
Munshis	...	...	...	...	3	38	...	...
Servants	...	...	...	...	4	28	3	24
					...	306	...	129
Total.....					...	5,216-2-8	...	5,000
Per Annum.....					...	62,594	..	60,000
Deduct Supt's pay merged in Deputy Inspector General's salary						8,400	...	
						54,194		

3. For purposes of comparison it is necessary to eliminate the pay of the Superintendent of Police from the Budget allotments shewn in the above statement, as it must be considered to merge in that of the Deputy Inspector General. The financial effect of the proposals then is that the cost of the Cantonment Police will amount to Rs. 60,000 per annum, or Rs. 5,806 in excess of the amount sanctioned in the budget of the current year.

4. The Chief Commissioner generally concurs in the proposals submitted by the Judicial Commissioner; and while the sanction of the Government of India will forthwith be solicited, Sir Richard Meade authorizes their adoption provisionally in anticipation of sanction.

5. The formation of a detective branch of the force has the Chief Commissioner's entire concurrence; as also the proposal to separate the charge of the District Police from the Assistant Superintendent and to vest it in an Assistant Commissioner. The latter must certainly be directly under the District Magistrate. Mr. Howatson will accordingly be relieved from all concern with the District Police as soon as the District Magistrate can so arrange. It will probably soon be feasible to allot an Assistant to the Bangalore District specially for Police work.

6. As regards the financial charge, the Pete will bear the entire cost of the Police under all heads employed within its limits. The Cantonment will similarly pay ½ of the cost of its Police. The quota borne by the Pete may be somewhat reduced hereafter, but for the present the arrangement now in force will be adhered to.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
11th September 1874.*

No. 4188.
J. 83.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DATED BANGALORE, 11th September 1874.

FROM

THE OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA.

"Judicial."

SIR,

I am directed to submit for the perusal of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a *letter from the Judicial Commissioner containing proposals for strengthening, and otherwise revising the details of, the Cantonment Police of Bangalore:—measures called for by the circumstance that the area and population of the Cantonment which have been increasing during the past seven years have out-grown the limits for which the Cantonment Police, as it was organized in 1867, was provided.

2. The principal features of the scheme submitted by the Judicial Commissioner are—1st, an enhancement of the salaries of the various ranks of the force, except the office establishment; 2nd, an increase in the number of Constables and Serjeants; 3rd, the constitution of a detective force; and 4th, the separation of the charge of the District Police from the Assistant Superintendent, the same to be vested in an Assistant Commissioner under the orders of the District Magistrate. These points are fully dwelt upon in the enclosed communications.

3. Subjoined is a statement showing side by side the Budget allotments for the current year, and the future cost of the force if the present proposals be adopted:—

				Budget Allotments for current year.		Present Proposals.	
				No.	Amount per mensem.	No.	Amount per mensem.
					Rs.		Rs.
Superintendent of Police	...	...	...	1	700	...	..
Assistant Superintendent of Police	...	...	...	1	600	1	600
European Inspectors	...	...	...	1 at 190	410	1 at 250	540
				1 at 120		1 at 170	
				1 at 100		1 at 120	
				3		3	
Native Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1	120
				5 at 50		1 at 70	
European Chief Constables	...	...	...	5 at 40	450	4 at 50	510
				10		6 at 40	

**Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
11th September 1874.**

				Budget Allotments for current year.		Present Proposals.	
				No.	Amount per mensem. Rs.	No.	Amount per mensem. Rs.
Native Head Constables	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ at } 30 \\ 3 \text{ at } 20 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \right\}$	150	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ at } 30 \\ 3 \text{ at } 20 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \right\}$	150
Serjeants	...	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ at } 14 \\ 10 \text{ at } 12 \\ 6 \text{ at } 10 \\ \hline 22 \end{array} \right\}$	264	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ at } 15 \\ 13 \text{ at } 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 20 \text{ at } 10 \\ \hline 40 \end{array} \right\}$	467½
Constables	..	...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \text{ at } 8 \\ 90 \text{ at } 7 \\ 46 \text{ at } 6 \\ \hline 176 \end{array} \right\}$	1,226	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \text{ at } 9 \\ 50 \text{ at } 8 \\ 87 \text{ at } 7 \\ 46 \text{ at } 6 \\ \hline 208 \end{array} \right\}$	1,510
<i>Reserve.</i>				...	3,800	...	3,897½
Sub-Inspector (Native)	...	..	...	...	...	1	50
Head Constable	...	...	...	1	30	1	20
Serjeants	...	...	...	2 at 12	24	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ at } 15 \\ 1 \text{ at } 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \text{ at } 10 \\ \hline 3 \\ 3 \text{ at } 9 \\ 6 \text{ at } 8 \\ \hline 13 \text{ at } 7 \\ \hline 22 \end{array} \right\}$	37½
Constables	...	...	...	21 at 7	147	...	166
Miscellaneous charges, clothing, &c.	...	...	...	...	909-2-8	...	700
<i>Office Establishment.</i>				...	1,110-2-8	...	973½
Manager	...	...	...	1	120	}	1
Accountant	...	...	...	1	40		
Translator	...	...	...	1	50		
English Clerk	...	...	...	1	30		
Munshis	...	...	...	3	38	...	...
Servants	...	...	...	4	28	3	24
				...	306	...	129
Total.....				...	5,216-2-8	...	5,000
Per Annum.....				...	62,594	..	60,000
Deduct Supt.'s pay merged in Deputy Inspector General's salary				...	8,400	...	...
				...	54,194	...	...

4. For purposes of comparison, it is necessary to eliminate the pay of the Superintendent of Police from the Budget allotments shewn in the above statement, as it is held to merge in that of the Deputy Inspector General. The financial effect of the proposals then is that the cost of the Cantonment Police will in future be Rs. 60,000, or Rs. 5,806 above the amount sanctioned in the Budget for the current year. Of the

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Judicial Department,
19th September 1874.*

amount of Rs. 60,000, the Cantonment Municipality will pay one-third, and the rest will be charged to Government. The Petitioner will however bear the entire cost of any part of the force which may be employed within its limits.

5. The formation of a detective branch of the force has the Chief Commissioner's entire concurrence, as also the proposal to separate the charge of the District Police from the Assistant Superintendent and to vest it in an Assistant Commissioner under the orders of the District Magistrate. Sir Richard Meade also concurs in the other proposals submitted by the Judicial Commissioner, and desires me to solicit the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council for carrying out the scheme permanently. Its adoption provisionally has been authorized by Sir Richard Meade in anticipation of Government sanction.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

No. 4407—JUDL. J, DATED BANGALORE 19TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

CIRCULAR.—It has been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that Police Constables are frequently employed, especially in outlying taluks, on duties altogether foreign to those of Police. In the present transition state of the Police it is difficult to define, as exactly as could be wished and as will hereafter become possible, the duties on which Police men may or may not be employed, and the Chief Commissioner must, therefore, content himself by observing that their employment on such duties as the planting of avenue trees, or the procuring of supplies, is improper and must be altogether prohibited.

2. Sir Richard Meade is strongly opposed to any unnecessary increase to the existing staff of revenue peons. There are many reasons for restricting the number of this class to the lowest strength which is compatible with efficiency, and there is reason to believe that it has been a common practice among certain Amildars to employ revenue peons in a private rather than a public capacity. If however it is found that the increasing obligations thrown upon Amildars, especially in Districts where the Revenue Survey is in progress, render an increase to the existing staff of revenue peons absolutely necessary, the Chief Commissioner will be prepared to give full consideration to proposals submitted to him with this object; and District Officers will accordingly report, through Commissioners of Divisions, at as early a date as possible (1) the increase to the number of revenue peons absolutely required in their respective Districts, to meet the withdrawal of the Police from the class of duties other than their own, and (2) the number of discharged Police men available in their Districts for employment as extra revenue peons, and how many of them are fit and can be utilized therefor.

3. In conclusion, the Chief Commissioner deems it advisable to impress on District Officers the necessity of satisfying themselves, by personal enquiry on the point, of the actual need for any increase they may propose, and of limiting it to the lowest possible figure.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	<i>Proposals for the revision of assessment in the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.</i> Passing orders on the above.	No. 3882—70, dated 1st Sept. 1874.	...	...	1 to 59
3 to 4	<i>Revision of assessment on certain lands comprising the Talari man attached to the Balageri village in the Chikballapur Taluk.</i> Sanctioning the proposal of the Nundydroog Commissioner.	No. 4135—97, dated 9th Sept. 1874.	...	...	59
5 to 6	<i>Jodi Inam village of Vengalammanna-halli in the Maddur Taluk.</i> Passing orders on a letter from Nundydroog Commissioner, submitting a report in connection with its assessment.	No. 4133—96, dated 9th Sept. 1874.	...	<i>Vide Progs., for April 1874, Part I, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Index Nos. 19 to 20.</i>	60 to 62
7 to 8	<i>Redistribution of the villages of the Shambhag Hak of Kaghavendrappa.</i> Passing orders on the subject.	No. 4159—281, dated 11th Sept. 1874.	...	...	62
9 to 10	<i>Letter from Survey Commissioner regarding reduction of fraction of ryots.</i> Passing orders on the above.	No. 4502—282, dated 11th Sept. 1874.	...	...	63 to 64
11 to 12	<i>Free grant of wood to certain ryots desirous of settling down near Atihadpur.</i> Sanctioning the same.	No. 4194—62, dated 11th Sept. 1874.	..	...	65 to 66
13 to 14	<i>Lands to be taken up near the High School.</i> Sanctioning grant of compensation of Rs. 2,002—8—5.	No. 4368—99, dated 17th Sept. 1874.	...	..	66 to 68
15 to 16	<i>Correspondence regarding the levy of a local irrigation cess.</i> Forwarding copy to Survey Commissioner for report on the points noted.	No. 4469—297, dated 21st Sept. 1874.	...	...	69 to 73
17 to 18	<i>Cost of collecting Sayer revenue by Government Agency on account of Inamdar, Jodidars, &c.</i> Directing the adoption of a fixed percentage in calculating.	No. 4465—31, dated 21st Sept. 1874.	...	...	74 to 76
19 to 20	<i>Forms to be used in the attachment and sale of lands and movable property in satis-</i>	No. 4481—32, dated 23rd Sept. 1874.	...	...	76 to 79

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Re- port to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previ- ous Proceedings.	Page.
	<i>fraction of Government demands.</i> Directing the abolition of Forms 3 and 7.				
21	Instructions for the repair and up-keep of Survey boundary marks.	No. 4709—32, dated 30th Sept. 1874.	...	...	80
22 to 23	<i>Question as to whether Deputy Commis- sioners are empowered to attach and sell landed or movable property in Kuyangulla and Jodi villages.</i> Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 4715—66, dated 30th Sept. 1874.	...	...	80 to 81
24 to 25	<i>Order No. 3695, dated 18th August 1874, regarding the disposal of grazing lands.</i> Forwarding correspondence on the sub- ject and requesting Survey Commissioner to report whether arrangements could be made for giving effect to the instructions therein contained in settled taluks.	No. 4714—309, dated 30th Sept. 1874.	...	Part I, Revenue, Agricul- ture and Commerce, Nos. 13 to 14, August 1874.	81 to 82

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Agriculture and Commerce, 1st September 1874.*

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 475—Rev. 159, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 18th December 1873.

Colonel Anderson having forwarded the accompanying papers on the proposed settlement of the Sagar Taluk to my predecessor with a request that they be forwarded to you with such remarks as might appear called for, I have the honor to state as follows.—

II. The proposed settlement in round figures gives the following results:—

	Rs.
Increase on occupied dry, wet and garden lands	22,000
Irrigation cess.. ..	10,000
Difference between former $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and the present 1 anna local cess	6,000
Increase on kans	1,500
Total Increase	39,500

The particulars and total of the collections of 1871—72 are given in the margin, as also similar particulars of the proposed settlement, and the actual increase shown is 40,000 Rs. over a year in which the highest revenue figure has been realized for the last ten years. This increase is some 26 per cent, and I venture to suggest that such an addition is scarcely expedient or advisable for the reasons that will hereafter be given.

Collections in 1871—72	1,48,181
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna Local Fund	4,700
Grazing and Amrayi	51
Kans	2,577
Total under old system	1,55,512
Survey assessment on occupied land	1,70,442
Local Funds	10,652
Irrigation Cess	10,479
Kans	4,000
Total under new system	1,95,573

From the Rs. 22,000 and odd increase on occupied land, Colonel Anderson deducts Rs. 10,500 as the probable sum required to put the pay of village officers on a proper footing; but this is more a Government measure than one in which the Sagar ryots are particularly concerned inasmuch as they do not pay *ajra*, consequently they are relieved of no burden to compensate for this sum of Rs. 10,500 to be levied from them.

III. An increase of 26 per cent in taxation seems a large sum, especially when the following circumstances are taken into consideration,—(1) the price of labor is stated to be rising, and the agriculture of the country is largely dependent upon Canara laborers, and circumstances might arise which would materially diminish this foreign supply and at the same time greatly enhance the price of labor; (2) local labor is scarce, inasmuch as the population is sparse, and there appears to be a paucity of women, so that brides command a money value, which it is found difficult to raise at times and which necessarily tends to a certain degree to restrain an increase of population; (3) labor is not available from the Maidan Taluks inasmuch as the inclemency of the climate is dreaded. Thus altogether labor is precarious, whilst the nature of the garden cultivation requires at certain seasons a large amount of manual labor; (4) then, there are but few markets and imperfect communications which tell against the prosperity of the ryots in various ways. It is true that a great impetus is now being given to the opening out of communications and which must result in great benefit in the long run; but I think the immediate results will be a disturbance of the labor market and probably to the considerable detriment of garden cultivators; (5) the abolition of the quasi Warg tenure has its disadvantages as well as advantages, though I am of opinion that the latter preponderate. Under the Warg system however the Wargdar had a hold on his territorial serfs of no ordinary character, and under the designation of "Hutala" "Manala" and "Honala" their labor was always available to the Wargdar, who in return fed, clothed and married them and in fact treated them as slaves. These serfs could not acquire land under the Warg system; but now, as Wargdars, will from choice or necessity be enabled to resign parts of their holding; it may be expected that these serfs, as also shikmi-cultivators, will gradually get to acquire lands of their own and thus either refuse to work for their former masters or dictate their own terms to them. This state of things will of course be satisfactory and is only the natural result of a proper form of Government; still the survey operations will probably tend to precipitate matters to the loss of the present Wargdars. In fact, they are already alive to these eventualities and ask (of course without effect) for some sort of labor enactment to prevent their serfs leaving them. Further, I think the existing state of the Sagar Taluk as regards the stationary character of its land revenue for several years past does not point to a low but rather high assessment. Colonel Anderson quotes Colonel H. M. Elliott, as stating that 20 years ago the taluk was "in a very deplorable state of poverty as far as the main body of the 'ryots were concerned," but that at present it is "on the whole a thriving one;" but it will be seen from Captain Ludlow's memo (which accompanies) that he is of a different opinion, and that the "garden cultivators in particular are in very indigent circumstances." The certainty of the seasons should, I think, ensure a fair competence to garden holders and others, unless indeed the Warg tenure or system has helped to ruin them, and doubtless the former high and exceptional prices created a fictitious prosperity which was of course not calculated to last long.

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IV. The above are shortly certain general reasons which suggest themselves to me for apprehending that garden holders and other landed proprietors may have to undergo a certain season of trial, and therefore I conceive that it will be advisable to deal with them in the new settlement, as liberally as possible; and if any thing to err rather in the side of under, than over assessment, remembering that in the former case, though some slight extra revenue may be lost to Government, still the ryots will reap the benefit directly, as also Government indirectly in an increased population, increased mohatarfa tax, additional cultivation and the like.

V. The average rate of the present garden assessment is Rs. 17—0—6 per acre, and it is proposed to raise this to an average of Rs. 18—4—10 per acre. To this must in reality be added Re. 1—2—0 irrigation cess, and Re. 1—2—0 local cess. According to the calculations of Captain Grant and Mr. Dobbie, the profits of garden cultivators will enable them to bear this rate of assessment; but these Officers appear to have overlooked the heavy outlay requisite to form a garden, and the long time the cultivators have to wait for any return at all, for their expenditure of capital. It will be observed that Captain Ludlow is much more moderate in his estimate of the profits, whilst Colonel Anderson states "it must be borne in mind, however, that these garden products are very delicate in growth and liable to failure, that considerable fluctuations in price occur, and that a heavy outlay is required in the first instance for which no return is obtained at first and but a partial one for twelve years from the first starting of the garden." To this I must add that the disease called "Kole Koga" always threatens the supari cultivator, and though it is a preventable disease, still the remedy requires money and labor, and both of which may be scarce, especially the latter. Lastly, all estimates of the profits on cultivation are liable to error owing to the numerous circumstances that have to be taken into consideration, and no better proof of the often fallacious results of such estimates can be given than the conflicting calculations put forward as to the profits of coffee cultivation.

In advocating a lower average rate than Rs. 18—4—6, I have taken into consideration not only what has been already stated, but the further fact that these gardens are in effect heavily weighted with a halat which is unknown to the bordering Canara country. I calculate that each acre of supari cultivation yields 25 Rs. to Government in halat. The Canara ryot does not suffer this reduction in the price for his produce as offered to him by the merchant, hence it seems only fair to the Sagar ryot to lower his land assessment as much as possible not only for his own sake but to prevent unpleasant comparisons. By remodelling the assessment the ryots derive the benefit of the removal of former inequalities and abuses of an irregular assessment, and they may be expected to pay a slight extra sum for this advantage and perhaps to contribute to the proper remuneration of village officers, especially the Patel as a Police official useful to themselves (though as paying local and irrigation cess no other contribution in the shape of a cess ought to be demanded of them). I think, however, that an addition of 8 annas per acre on the old rate would suffice for this purpose; thus the average for garden cultivation would be Rs. 17—8—0 per acre instead of Rs. 18—4—10. I am not sure however that the present average rate of Rs. 17—0—6 should be disturbed, seeing that the assessment on dry crops, which I believe are in Wargs, has been raised from Rs. 72 to Rs. 2334.

VI. I agree with Captain Ludlow that the average rate for rice lands might be reduced from Rs. 2—15—7 to Rs. 2—10—0. Seeing that the soil is poor and "the cultivation in Sagar is by no means careful, probably from the insufficiency of labor," it might even be reduced to Rs. 2—8 per acre.

VII. As regards the rate for dry crops, though it is nominal at present, still I think it could hardly be less than 4 annas an acre.

VIII. As regards the increase from kaus I have nothing to say.

IX. The effect of these recommendations will be to reduce the proposed settlement increase on occupied lands from Rs. 22,000 to 8,000 Rs. or even less, and which will hardly meet the sum requisite for the remuneration of village officials—though if the total assessment be less the percentage of such remuneration will be less also. However, if the assessment be lowered, the sooner will the 19,841 acres of arable assessed unoccupied land bearing a survey assessment of Rs. 11,500 be taken up; and also the sooner will extended sugar-cane cultivation take place and additional supari gardens, &c., be formed.

X. I fully agree with Colonel Anderson's reasons for thinking that the grazing of the taluk should be free. He makes an exception however as regards the north-east of the taluk; but even here he anticipates "the most trifling increase of revenue" from this source. Restrictions on grazing would be most unpopular in such a Taluk as Sagar. Difficulties would attend the sales; and the great carriers of the taluk, *viz.*, Lambanis might find obstructions in properly grazing their large droves of cattle. Even in more civilized taluks where the community have learnt more to conform to the restraints imposed by increasing civilization, much ill-blood is occasioned by cattle trespass, pounds and the like. It is too early I think to impose such restrictions on the wild cattle and people of Sagar, and therefore I would recommend that grazing be free.

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XI. To the 1 anna local cess there can be no objection; but I confess I do not altogether see the necessity for an irrigation cess. In the first place the supari gardens are as a rule not irrigated by tanks and in a lesser degree the same may be said of rice lands. The number of irrigation tanks are comparatively few, and I much doubt whether anything like the amount collectable as irrigation cess could be *profitably* expended yearly, whether as regards work to be carried out or the labor procurable for the purpose, and if not spent it will accumulate for no useful purpose except perhaps to be spent elsewhere and on other objects. The irrigation cess is very unpopular, and I would recommend its abolition, leaving such tanks as there are to be brought up to standard and then kept up by the labor of the ryots.

XII. Though perhaps somewhat foreign to the subject, I observe that Colonel Anderson estimates the loss from smuggling or evasion of halat payment at some 40 to 50,000 Rs. in the Sagar Taluk alone. If this be the case, stricter regulations will have to be enforced, and the result will of course be an additional burden as it were on supari gardeners. The halat on cardamoms is some 344 Rs. and on pepper some 1,344 Rs. These are but small items, and as these commodities can be packed in small bulk and easily smuggled, I would recommend the abolition of halat on them. As regards the halat on supari, which is a most demoralizing impost, I should be glad to see a gradual reduction of the rate from time to time till at last the state of the finances of the country should enable its total abolition.

XIII. The subject of new supari gardens as regards a gradually increasing assessment can doubtless be disposed of at the time of settlement by the Settlement Officer, and as regards certain forest restrictions, and cutting of leaves in "Soppina Bettas" I am hardly in a position to give an opinion at present.

XIV. In conclusion, I have to state that my present knowledge of the Sagar Taluk viewed in the light of the proposed settlement is very limited, consequently I submit the remarks contained in this letter with much diffidence.

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Agriculture and Commerce, 1st September 1874.*

Memorandum by Captain E. S. Ludlow.

The garden cultivation of the Sagar Taluk, though giving a somewhat smaller amount of revenue than wet cultivation, may still be viewed as the chief branch of cultivation in the Sagar Taluk, hence it demands the first and foremost attention in the important question of an enhancement of rates. The revenue from garden in 1871—72 was Rs. 64,239 or an average of Rs. 17—0—6 per acre; according to the proposed survey rates the revenue on occupied numbers will reach Rs. 69,272 or Rs. 18—4—10 per acre. The adjoining Taluk of Sorab contains on the whole gardens somewhat inferior in the quality and yield of their nut to the Sagar gardens, though in some exceptional instances a few gardens quite equal, if not surpass, the best Sagar gardens. The average rate fixed in Sorab was Rs. 15, but this was somewhat low, and the Sagar gardens can certainly stand a higher figure than Rs. 15. Captain Grant has fixed it at Rs. 18—4—0, but with due regard to bad years, falling prices—a contingency which is not at all unlikely to occur, as the high rates which have prevailed during the past decade arose from exceptional circumstances—rise in the price of labor, the gradual emancipation of the territorial serfs, &c., the average arrived at appears high, and an average of Rs. 17—8—0 cannot with any degree of safety be exceeded.

2. The ravages committed by the disease, which is known by the name of "kole roga," are at times alarming, but the remedy lies to a great extent in the cultivators' hands provided the necessary labor is forthcoming and the cultivator is prepared to pay for it. It may be argued that a pursuit, which necessitates the outlay of considerable capital, should not be followed by needy cultivators, but it must be borne in mind that occasionally the supply is not equal to the demand, and further that if the present cultivators were ousted they could not be easily replaced, supari cultivation being an occupation peculiar to Haiga Brahmans, hence the absolute necessity of our giving this point due consideration when assessing garden lands.

3. Among the records there are two statements—one shewing the expenditure and profit of an acre of garden land cultivated solely with supari, and the other with supari, cardamoms and pepper. The former is shewn to give the cultivator a clear profit of Rs. 80—6—11 and the latter Rs. 153—10—11. In these calculations a heavy and important item has been omitted, namely, the interest on the capital expended in the laying out of the garden. Rs. 600 represents fairly the cost of bringing an acre of garden land under cultivation; for 12 years there are no returns. The rates at which cultivators borrow are never below 12 per cent. So, even taking 9 per cent as the borrowing rate, the interest on the capital comes to Rs. 54 per annum which swallows up a very considerable portion of the balance remaining to the cultivator after meeting all expenses of cultivation. But apart from the matter of interest the present estimates are somewhat high. Seven hundred trees per acre is a fair and liberal average, Rs. 4 per maund is the present selling rate of supari, one hundred trees yield on an average 4 maunds; this gives 32 maunds or Rs. 112 per acre, the cost per annum of actual cultivation reduces this figure to Rs. 60, from which the kadayam has to be met; putting the assessment at Rs. 20 per acre, there is a balance of Rs. 40 to the produce. The calculations of the profits from cardamoms are based on prices which no longer prevail, or are likely ever to be again reached. The extension of pepper cultivation may tend to a fall in the present market prices. Hence, all points considered, I would be disposed to fix in round numbers Rs. 60 as the balance in the land-holder's hands after meeting the annual expenses on an acre of garden cultivated solely with supari, and Rs. 110 as the balance from an acre of garden cultivated with supari, cardamoms and pepper, and from these sums the kadayam must be taken.

4. With regard to wet lands the average rate fixed is Rs. 2—15—1. In the adjoining Taluk of Sorab the rate was Rs. 3—2—0 or Rs. 0—2—11 higher than Sagar; against the Sorab settlements a great, and in some instances, perhaps not unreasonable out-cry has been raised. There is no question that the soil of the Sagar Taluk is inferior to the Sorab soil, and that sugar cultivation is carried on to a very small extent in Sagar as compared with Sorab, hence, if Sorab was highly assessed at Rs. 3—2—0, it naturally follows that Sagar cannot with any show of reason be saddled with an average rate of assessment reaching Rs. 2—15—1. As to the double crop the yield of these lands does not come up to the single crop of average land in the Shikarpur Taluk. Rs. 2—8—2 was the average rate per acre hitherto paid on wet lands in the Sagar Taluk, and it would be dangerous to raise that rate beyond Rs. 0—1—10 per acre.

5. The dry crop lands are the last to be dealt with. Sagar is essentially a Malnad Taluk; Sorab on the other hand is semi-Malnad, and the dry crops raised in the latter taluk are occasionally quite equal to the crops raised in pure Malnad Taluks. The average rate fixed on that taluk was Rs. 0—5—4, and in Sagar the proposed average rate is annas 4—10, being only 6 pies lower than Sorab. The difference in the climate of the two taluks demands corresponding rates of assessment, and hence it appears to me that 4 annas should not be exceeded as the average dry rate of this taluk.

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6. The marginal statement shows that the proposed settlement will give an increase of Rs. 40,061

Collections in 1871—72	...	1,48,181
1/2 anna local fund	...	4,703
Grazing and amrayi	...	51
Kans	...	2,577
Total under old system		1,55,512
Survey assessment on occupied land	...	1,70,442
Local funds	...	10,652
Irrigation cess	...	19,479
Kans	...	4,000
Total under new system		1,95,573

over and above Rs. 1,55,512, the total of 1871—72, a year in which the highest figure for the past ten years was reached. This increase is over 25 per cent, which, in my opinion, the taluk cannot bear. It is popularly supposed that the Sagar cultivators are a wealthy body of men, but this is a fallacy; the garden cultivators in particular are in very indigent circumstances, the fortunes made during the famine have by this time completely vanished, and last year money was so scarce that the collection of the revenue was a matter of very considerable difficulty.

7. Under the circumstances above represented, I would suggest the adoption of the rates given in Statement A, herewith forwarded. The rates in question give an increase of Rs. 7,765—12—0 over the land-assessment now levied. Besides this there will be Rs. 10,001—3—7 from local funds, Rs. 9,610—3—7 from irrigation cess, and an increase of Rs. 1,423 on the Kan assessment. The only new change to be made after the settlement is the pay of the village servants which Captain Grant has fixed at Rs. 10,500, his calculation being based on a percentage of the revenue to be realized. If the rates now proposed are adopted, this figure will naturally be reduced somewhat, and taking the increase under land revenue along with the increase under Kans it will very nearly cover the remuneration to be paid to the village officers.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 579, dated Koompta, 24th April 1873.

I have the honor to forward the appended report, No. 158, dated 15th March last, from the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, upon the proposed revision of the assessment of the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division.

Received in print, 20th April.

2. A sketch map of the taluk is appended. This map has been made out for the purpose of shewing the boundaries of the villages comprised in it and is not complete in parts, especially the south-western portion, in so much that the ranges of hills are very imperfectly shewn. In the extreme south-western part of the taluk only do the hills attain a considerable elevation. The whole of the central western and south-western part of the taluk consists of a congeries of hills, generally of no great height, perhaps from one to two hundred feet above the line of level; standing on one hill it is commonly easy to see a dozen other ridges and points within a circle of a mile round, it being almost impossible by the eye to trace the connection between them or the course of the ravines and rivulets dividing them. It is proposed to go over the whole map hereafter in the field and endeavour with the aid of what trigonometrical points can be found to make a fairly accurate map of this tract which is one presenting most extraordinary difficulties to an exact survey and delineation of ground. The present map is for settlement purposes sufficient, shewing as it does the locality of each village or parish lands.

3. The geological formation of Sagar is laterite. The taluk may be divided into two portions which present very different characteristics. The Ikkeri range of hills which extend nearly east and west across the taluk may be roughly taken as the dividing line between the two portions. To the north of this range the country is reasonably level and open, with a denser population, and a much larger proportion of cultivation to the whole area than will be met with to the south of the range. Moreover, there is another most marked difference between the two tracts, in the northern tract the people live collected in villages, in the southern they live in detached houses close to or in their cultivated lands, it is not usual to find even three houses situated in close vicinity to one another.

4. In the northern tract and on the villages on the flanks of the Ikkeri range there is much garden and rice land and some dry crop land; on the rice land generally a single crop only is grown, and ragi is the prevalent dry grain. In the southern part, which borders on and even extends below the ghats for a short distance, the population is more sparse, the proportion of garden land is less, especially in the extreme south and west; in a good deal of the rice land a second crop of rice is obtained, and of dry crop cultivation there appears to be next to none; the whole available labor appears to be devoted to the more profitable garden and rice cultivation. Sugarcane is sometimes to be seen in both the northern and southern portions in small patches; the description of soil prevalent in the taluk, which is light and sandy, is not, I imagine, very favorable to this crop: as however I have observed that the cultivation of sugarcane is much more common in the adjacent villages of the north Canara, where the soil and other conditions are precisely similar, I suspect that, as is not uncommon just before the settlement, the people of Sagar have reduced their cultivation of sugarcane to a minimum just for the present in order to give a false idea of the capabilities of the soil.

5. Of the whole surface not culturable or under cultivation and this only forms about 20 per cent of the whole area, I should not estimate that more than about one-fifth is covered with forest. In both portions of the taluk large kans or tracts of virgin evergreen forest are met with, in most of which pepper grows abundantly self sown and uncared for, the produce of which, though having a fair value, differing in quality only from that of the cultivated kind, is said to be collected to a very trifling extent being mostly eaten up by the monkeys. Besides the kans there are dotted all over the country south of the Ikkeri range patches or "Sholas" of evergreen jungle generally of an area of a few acres only, with most sharply defined limits; these patches generally consist of evergreen trees with a thick undergrowth of a low plant called *Karvi. Of the ordinary kinds of deciduous timber trees met with farther east few are to be seen.

"Ursal" in Kanarese.

6. The cause of these sharply isolated patches of forest or sholas it is difficult to imagine, inside one the growth of trees and underwood is so dense that it is difficult to pass through; on emerging suddenly hardly a bush will be visible for the hundreds of yards or more of grassy open which may intervene between patch and patch of forest. It would almost appear as if the intervening forest had been artificially cleared away, and the idea of extensive Kumi cultivation in past times naturally suggests itself. Something may be due to this, though the people themselves repudiate the idea most decidedly and assert that from all time the country was as it now is.

7. The real cause of this remarkable alternation of bare ground and densely wooded patches is to be found, I believe, in the geological formation; wherever the hard bed or sheet of laterite is near the surface, wood refuses to grow; when it is farther down and any accumulation of soil exists, especially on the slopes and near the moister ravines, trees have found root, vegetable matter has been added year by year, and finally favored by the very moist climate a dense patch of forest has sprung up.

8. I have above stated that few of the familiar deciduous timber trees of the country farther to the east are to be seen, but in the kans and sholas there are abundance of very large trees of the ever green kinds, the nature of the timber of these evergreen woods is I imagine little known; at present it is hardly probable that some are not of a valuable or at any rate of a useful description, but the rugged nature of the country and the absence of made-roads would at present render it impossible to turn them to account. The Sagar forests may supply local consumption, but no great field for remunerative forest operations is now visible.

9. As regards markets and communications the circumstances of the taluk are peculiar. The northern part is traversed by the made-road leading from Shimoga through Sagar and Talgupi down what is called the Gersoppa ghat on the north bank of the Siravati river to the village of Gersoppa, which is a little under 40 miles from the town of Sagar; Gersoppa is at the head of the tide on the river which flows into the sea at Honnur 18 miles below, through which port the export and import trade of the greater part of the taluk and of the taluks to the eastward is carried on. The village of Gersoppa is also communicated with by the Hinni ghat on the south of the river which is unmade and only practicable for bullocks, and by the Govardhangiri ghat which is a little to the south of the Hinni ghat. Thus through the village of Gersoppa and down the Honnur river passes the traffic of all the north eastern and central part of the taluk. The produce of the south-eastern part of the taluk finds an exit by the Hogivadi ghat to the port of Butkal in north Canara and by the Karni ghat to Baidur in south Canara. Both of these ghats are passable by laden bullocks only.

10. Of internal markets there are singularly few in the taluk. Sagar and Talgupi alone are those of any kind of importance. At Avinabli even, the eastern boundary, there is a minor market and a very petty one at the now nearly deserted site of the ancient town of Karmur. The people of the south-centre of the taluk speak of Sagar and Butkal as either in an equal degree open to them, if anything beyond the most petty articles of consumption are required. The cause of there being so few markets in the taluk is doubtless the absence of anything in the shape of villages in the southern part in which to congregate, and the fact that rice and supari—their staple products—are to a great extent collected and carried away from the place of production by the purchasers, or in other cases are exported by the cultivators themselves or by means of itinerant carriers.

11. Though so ill-supplied with market towns within the taluk, yet the want is less felt than might be supposed at first sight. The produce is of a valuable description, rice, supari and spices, all articles for which a constant demand always exists; large markets where any quantity can be readily disposed of are within easy reach at Gersoppa communicating directly with Honnur and Butkal and Baidur, all places of export. The produce is in such demand that if the people do not carry it to market themselves merchants will come and seek for it; therefore, the want of local markets, however inconvenient in regard to the provision of the numerous minor articles of consumption, does not materially affect the ready disposal of the surplus staple produce of the taluk.

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12. The means of communication with the great markets above named are, however, very poor. The distance is comparatively trifling indeed, Gersoppa being only 30 miles from the Sagar boundary, and Baidur and Butkal on the coast are not more than 15 miles, but the connections with all those places are very insufficient. Down the Gersoppa ghat there is indeed a road, made many years since, and with apparently little attempt at scientific laying out. This road was doubtless partly only made for commercial purposes and mainly with the view of giving access from the coast to the celebrated falls of Gersoppa situated near the top of the ghat; the ascent is in many parts steep and trying for wheeled carriage, and even in descending the ghat, in several points very steep ascents are met with. The other ghats Himi, Govardhangiri, Hojivadi, and Karni are mere bullock tracks. It is common to meet with laden bullocks in large numbers on the Gersoppa ghat even, and on the road eastward which passes through Sagar.

13. In paras 19 to 22 of his report Captain Grant alludes to the garden assessment and the halat or excise upon garden products. The remarks contained in para 19 are modified afterwards by those contained in para 53 so far as relates to the value of the gross produce. Taking all that is adduced by Captain Grant and by Mr. Dobbie in his appended report, it appears that the gross produce of an acre of fairly cultivated garden is worth between Rs. 200 and 250 in an average year; the expenses of cultivation are estimated as about one-third of the gross produce; it must be borne in mind however that these garden products are all very delicate in growth and liable to failure, that considerable fluctuations in price occur, and that a heavy outlay is required in the first instance for which no return is obtained at first, and but a partial one for twelve years from the first starting of the garden. To the halat I shall again advert in the sequel to this letter.

14. During the last year considerable attention has been paid in the Bombay Presidency to experiments on the out-turn of different crops; carefully measured portions of fields taken at haphazard, or as representing the best and worst crops prevalent are cut and thrashed out entirely under the eye of a European Officer with such precautions as to obviate any chance of fraud being practised. Such experiments cannot be very numerous since one takes up the time of the Officer superintending it for the greater part of a day or for five or six continuous hours; still a few such experiments carefully carried out convey much valuable information in relation to the produce of the country and the pressure of the land assessment. Three experiments of this kind were by my direction made in the Sagar Taluk before the last harvest, the result of which is shown by Captain Grant in statement No. 3 appended to his report. In No. 1 experiment the survey assessment bears the proportion of 24·5 per cent to the gross produce; this must have been a singularly bad crop in a field of most indifferent quality, as a representative of which class of field it was indeed selected. No. 2 is an average field; here the survey assessment bore a proportion of 16·5 per cent to the gross produce, and No. 3 was land of a superior quality with water supply affording a second rice crop, which indeed I saw on the ground a short time back, the value of this can only be roughly estimated: taking it at the moderate rate of Rs. 8 per acre gross produce, it will with the value of first crop give 14·8 per cent as the proportion of the survey assessment to the gross produce.

15. The cultivation in Sagar is by no means careful; probably from the insufficiency of labor, the out-turn of rice crops shown in the above three experiments is less than I should have expected, judging by what has been met with elsewhere in Dharwar and North Canara, and making every allowance for the undoubted light description of the Sagar soil which is inferior in character to that of Sorab or Shikarpur. It would be a great mistake, however, to form any final conclusion from three experiments or from any number in a single year; so far as these experiments go however the result is satisfactory, showing that the assessment varies between 14th and 15th of the gross produce, and as when subletting of land is carried on half the gross produce in kind is the ordinary rent paid, in some cases perhaps a fraction less than half, it is plain that a fair rent is left to the landholder after allowing even the possibility of occasional seasons of failure of crops, and for fluctuations in prices. In future years more experiments of this kind will be made and in a greater number of cases.

16. It would be superfluous to follow Captain Grant through his account of the past revenue history of this taluk or of the tenures contained in paras 26 to 38. I will merely add a few words. The description of what is called the "Warg tenure," though correct as far as it goes, is I think liable to be misapprehended by any one unacquainted with the actual nature of that so called "tenure," for to dignify such a system or absence of system by the name, as is commonly done, of a tenure appears to me to be an utter misapplication of terms. The term "Warg" now is notoriously admitted to mean nothing more than an "account" as with a banker or tradesman: if a tailor used the Kanarese language he would correctly call a customer's account in his books his "Warg." The landholder's account with Government for land revenue is called his "Warg" in the Government revenue books, but, from there being no survey or other means of counting or reckoning the quantity of land held in these so called warg-tenure districts, all the land held by a certain person in a village is called his Warg, he and the Shanbhog alone know what land is referred to, how much or where it is, and in case these two choose

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to collude there is very little means of checking them. Hence the precaution alluded to by Captain Grant in the beginning of para 33, namely, of allowing no resignation of a portion of a Warg, which was early taken both in Mysore and in Camra, the assessment being in the lump on all the land held by a man wherever situated with no sub-division or apportionment on the different component plots of which moreover no localizing record whatever existed, it would evidently be impossible to fix justly the portion of the total assessment to be foregone on account of the resigned portion of land; consequently and in self defence the Government ordered that resignations for all the land held by a man should alone be accepted, and not for a part only.

17. After the introduction of the survey settlement the term "Warg" will equally apply to a man's account with Government for land revenue, but there will be this difference, that instead of the entry in the Government books being the only record of the possession of land, the holding will appear as survey fields of specified area each, defined by boundary marks on the ground, shewn in and identifiable on the village map, and an assessment fixed and recorded in the village register upon each such survey field or revenue unit. The total assessment of all the survey fields held by one individual in one village will still constitute his "Warg" in that village, but he will be able to resign absolutely, or by assignment to any other person desirous of taking it, any complete survey field, the assessment upon it being then removed from off the account or Warg of the resignee of the land. The effect of this change on the saleable value of land can hardly be overstated.

18. There can be no doubt that this taluk was in former times far more densely populated than at present. The now deserted town of Ikkeri was the seat of Government of the dynasty of that name up to about A. D. 1645, and the ruins visible bear witness that it must have been a considerable place; similarly Barangi and Karur must have once been places of some size, and in many places about the south of the taluk may be seen cut stones scattered about indicating the existence at a far back time of buildings of some size and of a very different character to the ordinary run of the houses of the present population.

19. I now come to the past revenue statistics of this taluk. At para 42, Captain Grant shews the collections in past years. Excluding the collections on kans, the realized land revenue in 1852—53 was Rs. 1,35,371, and from that year it gradually rose till 1869—70, when the sum of Rs. 1,47,160 was collected; the next year 1870—71 shews a decrease to Rs. 1,41,055, and a corresponding increase of remissions, but last year the realized revenue attained the highest amount ever reached Rs. *1,48,254.

20. Captain Grant in his 45th para shews how greatly prices have risen in the taluk as elsewhere in the last fifteen years. It is to be noticed that the revenue realized has not risen in proportion to the rise in prices, shewing that the taluk was in former times too highly assessed or that it is too lowly assessed now. The former I believe to have been the fact. Colonel Elliott, the Commissioner of the Division, states that twenty years ago it was "in a very deplorable state of poverty as far as the main body of the ryots were concerned," but that at present it is on the whole a thriving one." All available information leads me to concur in this view of its present state; some very high assessments, and much inequality doubtless will be met with, both in the case of individuals and on whole villages, but the average burden of taxation on the entire tract must be reasonably light, and in remodelling the assessment we shall be not only able to remove these inequalities, but to add some small sum to the State revenue, after providing for the proper remuneration of the village officers, and also the means of effecting local improvements.

21. In paras 49 to 50 and 57 to 65 Captain Grant explains the rates proposed for each description of land; these rates have been fixed for each group after the fullest personal discussion between us and regarding them. I need say no more than that both the grouping of villages and the rates for each group have my entire approval. Captain Grant remarks that in some exceptional cases we may exceed Rs. 25 per acre on garden lands, but I thought it advisable to adopt the rate above named as the absolute maximum, and in no case has it been in fact exceeded.

22. The estimated result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment is as follows:—

Survey assessment of Government land in occupation in 1871—72 Rs. 1,70,442, from this I deduct about Rs. 10,500 as the sum which may be required to put the pay of village officers on a proper footing, leaving Rs. 1,59,942 as the estimated net realizations on the land at present in occupation, or Rs. 11,688 more than was realized last year, and Rs. 13,555 more than the average realizations of the last 5 years, as shewn by Captain Grant in para 42.

*Shewn as Rs. 1,48,181 at para 72 of Captain Grant's report owing to the omission of an item of Rs. 73, "Miscellaneous" collections shewn in statement at para 66.

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23. In addition to the above estimate on occupied land the statement in para 76 shows that there is a considerable area of arable assessed unoccupied Government land, no less than acres 19,841 bearing survey assessment Rs. 11,500. It may be fairly expected that in the course of a year or two some portion of the waste rice and garden land will be taken up, but how much it is impossible to now estimate, therefore I refrain from taking any precise sum out of this into my calculation of the revenue of the taluk under the settlement.

24. The present half anna local cess produces Rs. 4,703 ; it is estimated that under the settlement the one anna local cess will produce Rs. 10,652, and the irrigation cess a further sum of Rs. 10,479 or a total of Rs. 21,131 for the two cesses comprising the taxation of the taluk for local purposes, giving an increase of Rs. 16,428 on the previous taxation for local purposes.

25. The sum total of State and local taxation for the year previous to the settlement, and the estimate for the year after the settlement will thus stand as follows :—

Collections in 1871—72	Rs. 1,48,181
Half Anna Local cess	4,703
Total	1,52,884

Estimated Revenue in first year after Survey Settlement	1,70,442
One Anna Local Fund	10,652
Irrigation cess	10,479
	1,91,573

Shewing an increase of Rs. 38,689 ; but from this sum must be deducted Rs. 10,500, the estimated amount required for the remuneration of the Village Officers, leaving a net increase of revenue of Rs. 28,189. In this taluk the Village Officers do not receive "Aya" or direct grain cesses from the ryots. The Patels have no remuneration beyond the barren honor of the office. The Shanbhogs are utterly inadequate in number, there being only twenty six for four hundred and seventy six villages. They receive some small cash allowances amounting to a total sum of Rs. 756 a year, and hold some "Umbli" land ; it will be necessary to both provide remuneration for the Patels and to pay the Shanbhogs better as well as increase their number. This will be one of the results of the settlement and not by any means one of the least. In the present case, the burden of remunerating the Village Officers by "Aya" will not be transferred from the ryots as they now pay no "Aya," but the necessary remuneration will be created through the results of the settlement.

26. The charges of the Shanbhogs are now most inconvenient ; it often happens that the lands of one village are comprised in several perfectly detached portions or plots ; these are shown on the taluk map; for instance, take the village of Adgalali in the extreme south of the taluk ; under the name of the village will be same the figure (1), any other piece or plot of land belonging to this village will be distinguished by the same figure, and about two miles north west of the village shewn as Adgalali will be seen another plot marked (1), this is thus shewn to be a part of the same village. Many other villages scattered over the map will be similarly shewn to comprise two or more detached plots. There is no object whatever in keeping up such a state of things which has many disadvantages for administrative purposes, and I propose to amalgamate these detached plots in whichever adjacent village they may be most conveniently included.

27. In his comparative estimate at para 72 of the past and future revenue of this taluk, Captain Grant shews that in 1871—72, grazing and fruit trees produced Rs. 51 and the products of kans Rs. 2,577 ; under the head of grazing no estimate for the future is made, and kans taken at Rs. 4,000. As regards grazing it will be most expedient that the treatment should be most liberal towards the ghats, I think indeed that it will be well to grant all the grazing land free. The sum realized from the surplus after making a special assignment for the use of the village would be most trifling, and would by no means compensate for the discontent attending the introduction of so unpopular a measure as letting grazing to the highest bidder in a wild and so to say, uncivilized part of the country. Towards the north east of the taluk nearer to the high road the surplus grazing may, I think, be safely sold by auction after making most sufficient and ample provision for the wants of the villagers. But I do not anticipate that any but the most trifling increase of revenue will be attained from this source.

28. Taking all, together kans and grazing, it appears to me that we are on the safe side in estimating a probable immediate increase of revenue under these heads of about Rs. 2,000 a year.

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29. In para 31 of his report Captain Grant alludes to the system under which the assessment on new gardens has been hitherto fixed. It has been the practice to grant such gardens on application on "12 years Mundmanya" or free of assessment, and three years "Alvi" or gradually increasing assessment. There is no doubt that many claims to hold gardens for the unexpired portion of such leases on favorable terms will be put forward, but all such claims will require to be very strictly investigated, for, as explained by Captain Grant in para 31, many of such grants will be clearly found to have been obtained under false pretences and by the aid of collusion with village authorities. The Survey papers shew the number of trees of each kind in every garden, and whether bearing-trees or not, thus a trustworthy record exists on which to check claims for temporary remission of full assessment.

30. The only possible course for dealing with these claims will be for the Superintendent of the Survey to himself examine each carefully at the time of the settlement and grant whatever amount of temporary remission appears called for after a full consideration of all the circumstances of each claim; where however it appears clear that any remission has been hitherto enjoyed on fraudulent grounds, none whatever should be allowed in future.

31. In cases where it is necessary to allow some remission from the full assessment for the unexpired period of the years of the lease, some compensation will be obtainable in the after years. The Survey assessment is fixed on consideration both of the present state of a garden as well as its future capabilities; if a lower assessment is to be accepted for the present, it is clear that a higher may be fixed to come into force at the expiration of the time of the lease.

32. What may be the amount of the remission which must be allowed for a time it is impossible to estimate, as we know not at present the number of claims which will be put forward. I should however be inclined to guess that Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 a year will most fully meet any possible amount of temporary remissions, and this will be fully compensated for by the additional revenue which will be fixed as eventually leviable in cases when temporary remission is claimed and conceded.

33. Captain Grant states in para 19 that Rs. 94,175 were collected on account of Halat or excise upon the export of supari or areca-nut in 1871, and Mr. Dobbie in para 3 of his memo on garden cultivation, appended, states that in the same year 79,158 maunds were exported. This amount being of course based on the official returns of the quantity which paid excise. There are 3,700 acres under supari in the taluk. Mr. Dobbie (para 6) estimates that 800 trees will be found in an acre of fair average garden, as many as 1,200 and even 1,400 trees to the acre will be found in some very superior gardens, but for the purpose of making an estimate on a moderate basis I take 700 trees per acre. The people assert, Captain Grant (para 19) states, that 100 trees only produce four maunds of nuts; he considers that six maunds will be a fairer estimate. Taking five maunds as a medium estimate and 700 trees to the acre, a produce of 35 maunds per acre or 129,500 maunds on the total 3,700 acres is obtained. Mr. Dobbie considers, para 13 of his memo, that 800 trees per acre is a safe estimate, but reducing this to 700 trees his calculations give a similar result to those of Captain Grant.

34. We may therefore safely assume that in round numbers 130,000 maunds represent the total supari produce of the Sagar Taluk, of which it is stated that 5ths are of the best kind or "chikni" which pays an excise of Rs. 1—4—0 per maund on exportation, and 1th of the inferior kind or "Gotu" which pays an excise of Rs. 0—12—0 only; of this amount Halat is paid upon 79,158 maunds only, leaving a residue of maunds 50,842 on which Halat is not paid, from this must be deducted the amount of internal consumption of the taluk. I should much doubt if any of the Sagar supari is consumed in any other part of Mysore, because other supari-producing tracts are situated so much nearer to the tracts of country in which little supari is grown. The total population of Sagar is 38,361 souls, after making a deduction for children it may be presumed that 15,000 maunds will most fully provide for the internal consumption of the taluk, leaving 35,000 maunds not consumed internally, and not recorded as having paid Halat; it cannot have been retained in store, and there appears to be no alternative but to consider this amount as approximately representing the smuggled supari.

35. Sagar must be one of the easiest taluks out of which to smuggle excisable products; to the west it has a long, wild, thinly populated frontier line without any well defined natural boundary; even in the vicinity of the ghats the boundary is sometimes above and sometimes below. In the north-western part where it adjoins the Siddapur Taluk of North Canara the villages of the two Districts are often close together and without any kind of natural boundary line whatever. There could be no difficulty whatever in passing almost any quantity of smuggled supari over the border line without fear of detection.

36. Of cardamoms it is I believe estimated that there may be about the equivalent of 700 or 800 acres in Sagar. The estimates made by Captain Grant and Mr. Dobbie differ materially, the former

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estimates at one seer per plant, the latter at only quarter of that amount, and at from half a maund to one maund per acre, taking three quarters of a maund per acre, Mr. Dobbie's estimate would give about 600 maunds for the produce of the whole taluk, the Halat upon the exported portion of which at the rates of Rs. two per maund would give Rs. 1,200 a year. It may be assumed that the quantity used for internal consumption is quite inappreciable. Captain Grant, para 20, states that Rs. 344 only were realized as Halat on the export of this commodity, or not on one third of the above very moderate estimate. The portability of cardamoms would of course facilitate their being smuggled out of the taluk.

37. Regarding the amount of pepper produced in the Sagar Taluk, I find that no estimate is made by either Captain Grant or Mr. Dobbie, and it would be very difficult to form any as it is very irregularly planted. Captain Grant states in para 20 that Rs. 1,344 were realized as Halat on pepper in 1871-72 at the rate of four annas per maund. This would give a total export of maunds 5,376, which at Mr. Dobbie's estimate, para 25, of 750 seers per acre or 15½ maunds would be the produce of acres 347. This is undoubtedly very much below the quantity actually exported from the taluk, and here, as in supari and cardamoms, the revenue is undoubtedly defrauded.

38. On the whole I think that we may safely estimate that the total amount of smuggling of supari, cardamoms, and pepper involves a loss of annual revenue of at least from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 in this one taluk; it may be a good deal more, but not less.

39. Mr. Dobbie makes some suggestions regarding alterations and improvements to be introduced in the Halat system. That improvements are feasible as well as desirable I do not think can be doubted, but this is a very large subject which had better be separately discussed and, I am inclined to think, requires more consideration and experience than has yet been afforded to it.

40. The one anna local and irrigation cesses will afford large resources for effecting improvements. On the present occasion I will deal with those of communication only which are undoubtedly the first step to any general improvement in the condition of the taluk. At present, the made-road between Sagar and the Gersoppa Ghat, and that recently constructed between Sagar and Siralkop and in the Sorab Taluk are the only cart roads in the taluk, and the track from Sagar to Avinhalli and Karur is the only one practicable for carts in the southern part of Sagar. In the first instance it appears to me that the prime object should be to open feeders into the Sagar and Gersoppa road, and I would strongly recommend as of primary importance the improvement of the above track, which is proposed by Mr. Dobbie in the 33rd and 34th paras of his memo; and I would next advocate the making or clearing a cart road from Talgupi to the village of Havasi close to the site of the ancient town of Barangi, a distance of perhaps six miles. Having by these two lines penetrated by practicable cart roads into the south centre of the taluk, farther extension might be considered as well as cross connectors.

41. As above stated in para 12, the Gersoppa Ghat is a very indifferent cart road, but I understand is very susceptible of improvement. This however would cost money, and as this ghat is of the smallest possible use to North Canara, no great expense can be expected to be incurred upon it beyond what the tolls provide.

42. I believe that an excellent descent can be lined out on the south of the river in the vicinity of the Govardhangiri and Hinni Ghats, but it would cost a very large sum, probably much more than Mysore could at present afford, and the alternative is to make the best of and improve the approaches to the Gersoppa Ghat, trusting that an increase of traffic on it may enable improvements in the ghat descent itself to be effected.

43. An idea prevails that the present traffic passing from the north of Mysore down the Gersoppa Ghat to Honnur is very great, but this is a mistake. The whole exports and imports of the port of Honnur which includes all that passes down the Gersoppa Ghat amounted last year to but Rs. 4,68,358 according to the port returns obtained from the custom house. Considering the extent of country which the Gersoppa river and the port of Honnur is supposed to drain, this is not a very large trade. The trade of the port of Kumbla for the same year is returned as of a value of Rs. 1,31,59,208, and that of the port of Karwar at Rs. 50,93,660; these figures will show how far the trade of the north of Mysore awaits development in comparison with the trade of adjacent districts.

44. It only remains to notice the subject of Captain Grant's 81st para—the application of the garden cultivators to have the number of reserved kinds of timber curtailed by the exclusion of the Honne tree from among their number. This it would I think be inexpedient to accede to; there is already a tendency, which is pushed quite far enough, to denude the land of trees in providing the leaf and branch manure

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necessary for the gardens; the people cut every thing as far as they are allowed, with little regard to economy, and removing wholesome reservations will produce no effectual or permanent benefit to them.

45. The future management of the kans, kumri cultivation and probably also definite restrictions on the limits within which the cutting of leaves and branches is to be allowed for manure for gardens, will be dealt with in a separate report after the introduction of the settlement.

46. Finally, I beg to recommend that the settlement now proposed be guaranteed for the usual period, namely, for 30 years from the date of the first settlement in the Shimoga District.

47. An interesting memorandum from Mr. Dobbie, Assistant Superintendent, on the subject of the garden cultivation of the Sagar Taluk, the Ilalat or excise, communications, is appended to this report.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 158, dated Camp Hedansi, 15th March 1873.

I have the honor to report that the preparations for the settlement of the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division are now so far advanced as to enable me to submit definite proposals for the revision of the assessment of the whole taluk.

2. Sagar is one of the largest, richest, and most important taluks in the whole Division. It is bounded to the north by the already settled Taluk of Sorab and by North Canara; to the west by the North and South Canaras, the Western Ghats being very nearly the line of division, excepting in the case of the Saralhole Magni, 5 villages of which extend below the Ghats. To the south, Sagar is bounded by the Nagar Taluk, and to the east by the Taluk of Anantapur. Sagar is divided into 19 Sub-Divisions, called Magnis, some of which comprise only one village. The Sub-Division, given below, is evidently based upon no administrative necessity, but has simply remained unchanged from time immemorial.

Name of Magni.					Number of Government Villages.	Number of Inam Villages.	Total.
Bkkeri	...	...	...	...	20	0	20
Devastan	...	...	...	...	10	0	10
Yelgulab	...	...	...	...	17	0	17
Chandramankapalu	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Kotvalkatte	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Kehudi	...	...	...	...	38	1	39
Tadgalalli	...	...	...	...	17	0	17
Sirvanti	...	...	...	...	37	0	37
Talguppi	...	...	...	...	15	0	15
Idvams	...	...	...	...	9	0	9
Nadvad Marbadi	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
Bramanvad Marbadi	...	...	...	...	34	0	34
Mahadi	...	...	...	...	27	0	27
Avinhalli	...	...	...	...	95	0	95
Karur Nadvad	...	...	...	...	29	0	29
Karur Bramanvad	...	...	...	...	41	0	41
Savalnad	...	...	...	...	34	0	34
Savantankatte	...	...	...	...	14	0	14
Saralhole	...	...	...	...	14	0	14
Total.....					471	2	473

3. The Taluk of Sagar is considered to be purely Madnad, and is so in its features and characteristics, but yet there is a very great difference in climate and other points, between the north-eastern and south-western portions. The Magnis which comprise the latter are noted in the margin, and for the most part lie to the south-west of the Sirvati river, which rises in the hills near Kavadedurga and flows through the Sagar Taluk, eventually descending into the Kankana over the celebrated Gersoppa Falls. The difference in climate between this tract and the remainder of the taluk is evidenced by the double crop of rice which is obtained annually in the former, but the gardens in these

1. Bramanvad Marbadi.
2. Nadvad Marbadi.
3. Bramanvad Karur.
4. Nadvad Karur.
5. Savalnad.
6. Savantankatte.
7. Saralhole.

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south-western Magnis are inferior to the gardens immediately adjoining them in the more open country. This tract presents the appearance of a rolling stretch of bare hill tops, the sides and valleys densely wooded, and the latter fairly stocked with gardens of supari, pepper and cardamoms, and with double-crop rice lands. The scenery is surpassingly beautiful, and the climate, in the hottest time of the year, is cool and pleasant. Large stretches of old kumri lands can still be traced, in the old lands of which small patches of dry cultivation are now found, but kumri has been prohibited for about the last five years. The cultivators live in separate homesteads, and village communities, so far as living in one place is concerned, are unknown.

4. The remaining portion of the taluk, comprising the marginally noted Magnis, lying for the

1. Ikkeri.
2. Devastan.
3. Yelzuli.
4. Channamankopala.
5. Kotvalkatte.
6. Kechuli.
7. Talgalali.
8. Sirvati.
9. Talgappi.
10. Idvani.
11. Mahali.
12. Aviahalli.

most part to the north-east of the Sirvati river, is comparatively flat and accessible, but the climate is generally inferior to that of the tract just described. Only one crop of rice can be raised annually, but some of the gardens are peculiarly fine. In parts the country is very open, more so indeed than the adjoining Taluk of Sorab. The cultivators, as a rule, live together in villages, but still there are many homesteads scattered here and there chiefly in the more south-western Magnis of this tract.

5. The rain-fall is very unequal. The fall registered last year at the Town of Sagar was 57.45

Rain-fall.

inches, but during the present year 86.5 inches have been registered, of which no less than 43 inches fell in the month of July alone. As the fall of rain registered in the Nagar Taluk this year has been 148 inches I should certainly estimate the rain-fall in the extreme west of Sagar at about the same. A proof of the heavy rain-fall, generally, is to be found in the almost universal practice of transplanting rice.

6. A marked but low range of hills, known as the Ikkeri range, divides the drainage of the taluk.

Rivers and Drainage.

To the north-east of the range the Varda, rising almost within the confines of the taluk, with its small but numerous affluents, receives the whole drainage. To the south-west the Sirvati flowing north-west receives numerous small streams from the water shed of the Ikkeri range, and from that of the Western Ghats, the largest affluent being the Yennehole which flows from the crest of the Ghats in a north-easterly direction joining the Sirvati about 5 miles south of Barangi.

7. The forests are chiefly kan, or evergreen, deciduous jungle being not very common in any part

Forests.

of the taluk. The forests, although on the whole extensive, are not in compact masses, nor are they very productive. Immediately south of the Gersoppa Falls there is a very extensive forest called the Hlumi Forest. There are large tracts of kan in most parts of the taluk, in which a few of the useful timber trees may be found. In these kans the soil is rich and deep, but of the taluk generally it may be stated that the soil is hard and shallow, with much laterite, and that consequently the deciduous, or dry forests, are of the poorest description. Here and there, in favored spots where the soil is deep, I have seen some good timber, but such spots are few and far between. There are large stretches of land formerly kumrid, in which, it is worthy of note, the Conservator of Forests has noticed that many of the trees now springing up are deciduous and of a useful description. On the whole, the forests of Sagar owing to their scattered character could not be easily worked, nor would timber at present command a market value. To the east the forest is gradually disappearing before the inroads of the garden cultivators who clear them mercilessly in order to obtain "Sop," or leaf manure for their gardens. These gardens however must be manured in this manner, and, as I have already stated, there is little timber of any value, but at the pending settlement it will be advisable to mark off those lands in which "Sop" may be taken, and to define clearly how far the rights of the garden owners extend in these "Byam Bett" lands as they are called.

8. A large extent of forest in the neighbourhood of the Ghats, chiefly in the Magnis enumerated

Kumri cultivation.

the well known kumri process.

No. 237, From Government of India, Public Works Department, 17th May 1870.

No. 1507, From the Conservator of Forests, 14th March 1871, with a map.

No. 309, From the Conservator of Forests, 6th June 1871.

List of villages from the Deputy Superintendent, Shimoga District, 31st May 1871.

No. 183, From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 22nd June 1871.

No. 121, From the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 9th August 1871.

in para 3, was formerly kumrid, but kumri is now, and has for the last few years, been prohibited. The old kumri lands are at the present day cultivated in patches with dry crops, but by a different process from the question of the reintroduction of kumri has called forth the correspondence as per margin ending with letter No. 121, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated the 9th August 1871, in which it is laid down that land for kumri cultivation may be marked off in Sagar, as well as in certain other Mahad Taluks under certain restrictions as to locality and extent which it is unnecessary that I should go into now, as I propose reserving the subject for a separate report. In the mean time I have taken steps for having the old kumri lands identified.

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9. There is comparatively little cart traffic in this taluk, the nature of the country, in its present unopened out state, rendering bullock carriage necessary to a very great extent. It is however very satisfactory to find that the chief road in the taluk, which enters Sagar from Anantapur and Shimoga, and goes on, *via* Talguppi and Jog, to Gersoppa, is reported by the cartmen to be in first rate order, and the number of carts using the road this year is comparatively great. From Gersoppa there is water carriage to Honnavar. There is one other made-road which goes north from Sagar to Ulvi, in the Sorab Taluk, and thence to the large market of Siralkop. These are the only made-roads in the taluk.

Roads.

10. The old lines of communication, now neglected, but which are stated to have formerly served for considerable internal trade, are from Sagar to Sorab, Shikarpur, Nagar and Siddapur, in North Canara, respectively. Even now carts travel occasionally along these roads, but the interruptions are considerable, and they are impassable during the rains.

Bullock passes.

11. The following are the bullock passes which even now, notwithstanding the cart road from Sagar to Gersoppa being in good working order, are much used for conveying the surplus rice produce of some of the north and of all the south-western portion of the taluk towards the sea-board.

1. The Hinni Ghat to Gersoppa.
2. Govardangiri Ghat to Gersoppa.
3. Hogiwadi pass to Bhutkal.
4. Karni Ghat to Bedur.

The two former, although much of their traffic has been taken away by the cart road to Gersoppa from Jog, still serve to export more produce, almost entirely rice, than do either the Hogiwadi or Karni bullock passes. Gersoppa, so far as the taluk under report is concerned, is a place of far greater importance than either Bhutkal or Baidur.

12. There is no part of the taluk on the south-western side of the Sarvati passable for carts, and the sole means of carriage for any Government Officer, or other person, travelling through the country are by coolies, as bullocks or ponies can be used only in the beaten tracks.

Markets.

13. The only local market of any importance is held at the Town of Sagar situated on the banks of the Warda. There are the very small market Towns of Talguppi and Karur, but very little business is done at those places.

Produce.

14. Sagar is essentially a garden Taluk, although the area under rice cultivation is by no means insignificant; but the quality of the rice land is not generally good. The dry crop cultivation is utterly insignificant.

Gardens.

15. The gardens produce supari, pepper and cardamoms. The general opinion of the people of this country with reference to the Sagar gardens, is that they are superior to those of Sorab, but inferior to those of Nagar. My own opinion is that some of the gardens in Sagar are quite as fine as any in Nagar, but that the latter taluk produces "Chikni," or the small nut, in greater proportion. The Maguis of Bramanvad, Karur, Idvani, Mahali and Keladi contain the finest gardens. Cardamoms are most common in Mariadi, Idvani, Karur, and Talguppi, but they are grown more or less in most of the Maguis, their presence being a sure index that the water supply is unfailing. Pepper is grown generally throughout the taluk in the supari gardens, where the vines are excellent and well cared for, but as a product of the kans, or evergreen jungles, pepper is utterly neglected, the simple operations which are necessary to ensure a fair return are never carried out, the vine is not regularly tied up or assisted in its climbing, nor is the brushwood cleared round the roots of the trees, nor are leaves placed to rot and serve as manure.

Rice.

16. The rice lands are extensive, but compared with those of Sorab and Shikarpur are poor, the soil being generally shallow and of bad quality. The rich brown soils of Sorab and Shikarpur are seldom met with, and sugar-cane is comparatively scarce, and even when grown is not very remunerative, the climate being unfavorable to the preparation of jaggory. In the Maguis to the south-west a double crop of rice is generally obtained. In the villages below the ghat I found the rush of water in the early months was so great as to interfere with the sowing of rice until December, so that although water is plentiful there is a smaller proportion of double-crop land than in the villages above the Ghats.

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17. Dry crop cultivation is very uncommon, and the same ground gives a crop only once in three or four years. Ragi is generally grown, but never exported.

18. The productions of this taluk are, as above shewn, supari, cardamoms, pepper and rice. The line of export for supari is chiefly towards Bellary, although a small quantity goes to Walaji Pet and to Birur. Cardamoms are taken chiefly to the Canara and Dharwar markets, as is also pepper.

19. Supari pays an excise duty or halat of Rs. 1—4—0 and Rs. 0—12—0 per maund respectively, according to the quality of the nut. The realizations as halat in 1871—72 were Rs. 94,175, and I propose endeavouring to show that they furnish some check upon the information obtainable regarding the amount of supari exported, as well as regarding the average yield of the supari gardens per acre. It is invariably stated by the ryots, and backed up by the taluk officials, that 100 supari trees in bearing will only yield 4 maunds of nuts. I am quite convinced that these statements are inaccurate. In round numbers there are 3,700 acres of supari garden according to the survey, and 94,175 Rupees of halat may be fairly taken to represent as many maunds of supari exported. If the statements of the people are true, an export of 94,175 maunds, without allowing for home consumption and smuggling, would render it necessary that each acre of garden recorded by the survey should contain about 700 trees in bearing. Many of the gardens have as many as 1,000 and 1,200 trees in bearing per acre, but taking the gardens throughout, good and bad, 700 is a very high average. Again, the survey has revealed many instances of supari gardens, without the adjunct of cardamom cultivation, paying as much as Rs. 25 per acre, and not containing more than 800 trees in the acre. Taking it for granted that 100 trees yield only 4 maunds, we would have Rs. 25 land assessment + halat, at an average of one rupee per maund, Rs. 32—a total of Rs. 57 on the acre of 800 trees. The garden owner will therefore, at 4 maunds per 100 trees, obtain 32 maunds, which, at Rs. 4 per maund, a high estimate, will sell for Rs. 128. I do not think it likely that the garden owners could pay so much as Rupees 57 per acre of 800 trees, which they actually do, unless the yield were greater than 4 maunds per 100 trees. I believe 6 maunds per 100 trees would be nearer the mark. We have been able to make some experiments in the case of rice lands, which will be given in the sequel, but in the case of supari cultivation no such experiment was possible, but still I consider it of importance to refute, if possible, the statements regarding the profits of supari cultivation which it has become quite a rule for both cultivators and taluk officials to make on every possible occasion.

20. Cardamoms pay a halat of Rs. 2 per maund, and being a valuable product of little bulk, are smuggled out of the taluk with great ease. Rs. 344 only were realized in 1871—72 as halat, and yet many of the gardens are stocked with cardamoms in extraordinary profusion. Cardamoms fetch about 100 rupees per maund. One plant is supposed to yield about one seer per annum. There is no doubt however that cardamom cultivation requires great care; the berries must be picked when formed, but not ripe, and are always liable to be destroyed by vermin; snakes are said to be peculiarly fond of cardamoms and to cause serious loss. It is certainly the case that cardamom cultivation is comparatively uncertain with reference to yield. Cardamoms are exported to the Canara and Dharwar Districts.

21. Pepper pays a halat of 4 annas per maund; the realizations in 1871—72 were Rs. 1,344. Pepper is common in most gardens, and the 5,376 maunds, which the above realizations would represent, must be far short of the actual quantity exported. Pepper is exported to the Canara and Dharwar Districts.

22. There are export duties on betel leaves of six pies per 1000. On khobri of 7 annas and 6 pies per maund. On tobacco of 1 rupee per maund, and of 4 annas per maund on coffee, but these products are very insignificant in the Sagar Taluk.

23. Rice is exported by the ryots themselves and chiefly taken by the Govardhangiri and Hinni Ghats to Gersoppa. The rice of the southern Magnis, Surathole, Savantankatte, and Savalnad, finds its way to Bhutkal and Baidur, but Gersoppa is said to be the best market of all. It is not uncommon to see long strings of laden bullocks from the Anantapur Taluk, and from still further east, on their way to Gersoppa by the made-road. The ryots of these parts have not yet learned to appreciate the superiority and economy of wheeled over bullock carriage, and it will probably be some years before they do so. The rice crops, on the average, are reaped in December, and during that month large quantities of paddy are taken out of the taluk by the ryots themselves, whose bullocks are pretty well unemployed about that time. I observed that in the south-western villages it was not so common for the ryots to plough their fields immediately after their rice crops had been reaped, as I found it to be the case in the north-east and more open villages.

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24. Sandal-wood is exported in very considerable quantities to the sea-board for the Bombay market.

25. The imports from the sea-board consist of salt, cocoanuts, piece-goods, sugar and dried fish, the last mentioned in very large quantities. During late years a good deal of iron is said to have been imported from the same direction through the agency of some of the Bombay firms. From the plain taluks of the Shimoga District, and from the Chitaldroog District, are brought live-stock, cumblics or blankets, and iron.

26. The oldest assessment known to have existed in this taluk, regarding which any record exists, is that of Harihar Roy which was made about A. D. 1334 to 1347. It is described by Sir Thomas Munro as being founded on the principles of the Shasters, which suppose the produce to be to the seed as 12 to 1. The assessment in question is spoken of as the Vijaya Nagar Varaha Shist, and is said to have been exceedingly light, and the country under it was so prosperous that cultivation rapidly spread. About the year A. D. 1560 the kingdom of Ikkeri sprang into existence, and one of its earliest Princes, Sivappa Nayik, introduced the well known Shist assessment supposed to represent about one-third of the gross produce. Whether the Ikkeri Shist assessment completely supplanted the Vijaya Nagar assessment it is impossible to say. In other taluks than Sagar, Sivappa Nayik to a certain extent respected the old assessment, and it is very probable he did so in Sagar also. Sivappa Nayik's assessment is said to have been based upon the results of experiments during 12 successive years regarding the produce of one field of each description of land in every village. These fields were cultivated on his own account.

27. Sivappa Nayik's assessment is said not to have been added to for some 40 years, when, according to Mr. Stokes, the following additions were made. I have substituted the year A. D. in lieu of the Hindu year given in Mr. Stokes' Report.

	In one Pagoda.
A. D. 1700, by Chinnammaji for the support of an establishment for providing food gratis to all who applied, called Dasoha ..	0 0 1
A. D. 1736, by Chiksomasekhara when the Moguls threatened an invasion; this was called pagadi ..	0 1 4
A. D. 1753, by Basappa Nayik to pay the Mahratta Chout; called Patti ..	0 1 4
A. D. 1762, by Hyder, the year after the taking of Nagar, being in lieu of the Shanbhog's percentage at $\frac{1}{2}$ fanam per pagoda called Vartane, a private fee paid to them Kattu Aswari, service and supplies required from the ryots for certain forts	0 0 12
	0 3 5

28. Then followed the reign of Tippu Sultan, which was signalized by an attempt to resume the Umbli and Devastan lands, which was only partially successful, owing to the ingenuity displayed by the Shanbhogs in falsifying the accounts. The revenue is said to have fallen off greatly towards the close of Tippu's reign, a result which had for its cause the general corruptness of the Government servants. Purnaiya is said to have remitted all outstanding balances upon taking up the administration, and he is supposed to have restored the Devastan and Agrahar lands, whilst on the Umbli lands he imposed a very small amount of Patti in addition to the Shist. I find however that, as I mentioned in my Report upon the Taluk of Sorab, the people do not consider Purnaiya's administration to have been at all a liberal one.

29. During the reign of the late Raja up to A. D. 1830, the state of the country is described as being worse, as regards revenue management, than even during the reign of Tippu. The revenue was farmed out to the highest bidder under a system generally known by the name of "Sbarat Mutchalike." In A. D. 1830, the rebellion broke out. Practically the most complete examination of the assessment, almost tantamount to a revision, took place when the rebellion was quelled. Mr. Stokes introduced various reforms and called upon the Shanbhogs to give up their accounts. But unfortunately neither at that, or at any previous time, was there any survey of the village lands, and all that could be done by Mr. Stokes was to put the accounts in better working order and to make, as it were, a fresh starting point after which it would be difficult for the Shanbhogs to tamper with the accounts, but he could place no reliance upon the information which the Shanbhogs gave him to form a basis for his new accounts. From this time A. D. 1832, up to the present time, the condition of the Sagar Taluk has however continued to improve.

30. The above is a short abstract history of the Taluk, taken from Mr. Stokes' Report upon the Nagar Province, and from some letters of Sir Thomas Munro's.

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31. The leading features of all past attempts to introduce an equal assessment has been the absence of any survey of the land, excepting a very unreliable measurement of garden land, and it is not too much to say that the present existing rates, especially the more ancient rates, are apparently the result of no system at all. There are two sets of rates now in force (1) the old rates supposed to be the Shist of Sivappa Nayik with added Patti, and (2) the more modern rates which have been imposed as garden and rice cultivation spread. The first mentioned rates have suffered in their integrity by what I am told was a very common practice of entering cultivated lands as waste. The Shist recorded against a valuable warg was changed for that recorded against a very lowly assessed and inferior warg, and the latter was then relinquished, the valuable warg, with its false Shist, being retained. The system under which, up to the commencement of the survey, the more modern rates have been fixed is important and requires description. Gardens in this taluk are very generally formed in virgin land, and the land required has been given out on 12 years "Mundmanya" and 3 years "Alvi," that is 12 years free, and 3 years of gradually increasing assessment, so that a garden does not pay full assessment for 15 years after the land has been taken up. The most defective feature in this plan is that no measurement is made, nor is any area specified except occasionally in "Dayas," each Daya being supposed to contain 3 trees. I have found gardens with the period of 15 years unexpired, and yet with supari trees in full bearing, thus evidently shewing that the "Alvi Chitta" was not obtained for the garden for which the wargdar professed to have obtained it. Very generally too the number of Dayas specified in the "Alvi Chitta" were not one-third of the number actually found in the garden. If the garden was only a plantain garden, the rate for that kind of cultivation in the Magui was imposed.

32. Rice lands have been given out also on "Alvi" or gradually increasing assessment. If the land applied for was "Kadim Banjar" or immemorial waste, the full assessment was not levied for 6 years; and in the same manner, in the case of lands which had not lain waste so long, a certain number of years' grace was given proportionate to the time for which the land had lain waste. It is generally stated by the Taluk Officials that the "Mundmanya" and "Alvi" system has been very fairly free from inaccuracy, and that it leaves little margin for fraud; but I have little faith in any system under which boundaries were not laid down even on paper, and under which there was absolutely no check upon encroachment on surrounding waste. This plan of giving out land on "Mundmanya" is without doubt the leading feature of the past system of assessment. The old nominal rates are of no importance whatever as they are never found to have been actually imposed, and the real incidence of the old assessment will be best understood, when I come to shew the actual rates ascertained to have been paid by placing the survey area of each description of land in juxtaposition with the old collections.

33. The land in the Sagar Taluk is held throughout on the warg tenure as it is called. This practically means that the wargdars cannot resign a portion of their estates, should they be recorded as one warg, but must either keep or resign the whole. The tenure in question is complicated, and has many disadvantages, not the least amongst which is the necessity thrown upon the wargdar of retaining, and paying assessment upon waste lands which he can neither cultivate himself, or sublet to another. The sale of whole wargs is very unusual, but these whole warg estates have become divided up amongst several co-heirs, and practically the sale and transfer of land goes on, and is so far recognized by Government that the share of each heir is entered in the "Pahani Book," and the assessment is collected on each share, without any reference whatever to the whole warg, and in the event of any of the co-heirs transferring his share to an outsider, the name of the latter is entered in the "Pahani Book," and he becomes, practically, responsible for the assessment. So that while the warg remains unaltered, no fresh chitta being issued, the annual record of cultivation undergoes changes in respect to each share of the warg, and much anxiety is now displayed by the sharers in wargs as to how far the sub-division will be recognized at the pending settlement, but it is obvious that recognition or otherwise of such sub-division must follow, and not precede enquiry into each case. I find that there is a District Order No. 6 of the 31st March 1872, which enjoins the collection of the assessment from, and the issue of receipts to, the wargdars only; and to no one else, but so far as I can perceive this order has not been fully carried out. In many cases the original wargdar and his heirs have completely been lost sight of, and the land is held by a cultivator, or his heir, who in the first instance entered on possession as a sub-tenant, but who now is in undisputed possession, with as strong a position as that of wargdar.

34. Subletting is common in many parts of the taluk, and would be more so were it not that the well-to-do Brahman and Jain-wargdars have large numbers of "Hutalu," estate-born servants, or slaves as they might be called, and subletting thus becomes unnecessary, as the "Hutalu" perform the work which in the plain taluks would be performed by Shikmidars, or sub-tenants. The question of labor is one which deeply affects this taluk, and gardens in the western villages which are, in point of natural advantages, far superior to those of the eastern villages, are owing to deficient labor, vastly inferior in actual condition and productiveness. The wargdars in the former grudge the 4 annas a day which they have to pay the coast men, who supplement the labor obtainable from the "Hutalu," and, as a consequence, in many instances the gardens are much neglected. The garden owners in the eastern vil-

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lages have also to entertain laborers from below the Ghats, but, owing to a good population, they can get certain work done by local labor, which the western garden owners must have performed almost entirely by foreign labor.

35. There are in all about 4,000 wargdars, of whom by far the greater number are Haiga Brahmans, but in the Magnis of Marbadi, Karur and Savalnad there are a number of Jains who hold land as wargdars, and represent a most hard working and respectable section of the community. The most influential Jain wargdar in the taluk is the Patel of Wataki, who holds a large extent of land and entertains a large number of "Mutalu." This man is well known to almost all European Officers who have visited the taluk, or the Gersoppa Falls, but I am sorry to find that he is one of those whose assessment will be very largely increased under the Survey rates, and many of the larger wargdars will be in a similar position, having hitherto procured for themselves concessions, in the matter of assessment, never granted to the poorer classes.

36. The population of the Sagar Taluk is only 38,364, giving 71 to the square mile, but the nature of the country and the character of its agricultural products, in the western portions of the taluk especially, tend to attract but a small although an influential body of cultivators. The custom which in former times existed, upon each new conquest, of inviting Brahmans, sometimes in large colonies, to the conquered Districts, has populated the wilder portions of Sagar with Haiga Brahmans, and the inaccessibility of the country has left them undisturbed by the influx of fresh population. The natural fertility of the soil, under a good climate, has enriched these people, but they are becoming keenly alive to the advantages of population, a conviction very much hastened by the hard bargains the men from below the Ghats drive with them annually, for laboring in the gardens. In these western tracts labor is very dear, and the wealth of the wargdars may be gauged by the labor at their command, whether performed by themselves or their "Mutalu." The Jain wargdars have an advantage over the Brahmans in being more ready, and able to lay their own hands, and those of their families, to garden work.

37. In the north and north-east, especially near Sagar itself, the population is I believe on the increase, although I cannot obtain data to prove that this is the case. At any rate the population of the whole taluk being 38,364, or 71 to the square mile, I find that the Magnis marginally noted contain an area of 99 square miles, with a population of 13,111, or 131 to the square mile. Going a little further south and west, we have the Magnis marginally noted. In these there are 131 square miles, with a population of 12,045, or 92 to the square mile. The six remaining Magnis therefore, which comprise the wilder and more inaccessible part of the taluk, have an area of 306 square miles, with a population of only 13,208 souls, or 43 to the square mile. The further west the more scanty the population, and Savalnad, Saralhole and Savantankatte, with parts of Marbadi, are the worst populated parts of the whole taluk.

38. The condition of the wargdars, throughout the taluk, may be described as one of great prosperity. That such an event as a season of scarcity is unknown, may be readily supposed when it is taken into consideration that there is very nearly one acre of rice-growing land to each head of population, and that the climate is one of peculiar excellence and certainty. Rice is the staple food of all classes, but is largely supplemented, in the case of some of the lower classes, by dried fish, and in some instances, by dry grain. There is a large surplus of rice available for exportation, but a considerable quantity is exchanged annually for salt. Whilst there is in all parts of the taluk considerable wealth, the result of the fertility of a naturally poor soil under a very superior climate, the eastern villages, especially near Sagar itself, and on the road from that place to Talguppi, present a scene of busy prosperity. Mr. Stokes speaks of the former wealth and trading importance of the Sagar Taluk, and of the deplorable condition into which it had fallen at the time he wrote, A. D. 1838, and certainly some of the towns, especially Ikkeri, Talguppi and Barangi, present a large extent of ruins, but in Ikkeri the depopulation was simply the result of the change of the seat of Government from that place to "Bidarne." Sagar has certainly recovered much, if not all, of its commercial importance, and I am inclined, after a long experience of both Sorab and Sagar, to fix upon some of the north-eastern villages of the latter as superior to the best villages of the former, certainly so in climate, and I think also in position and other general advantages, apart from the actual quality of the soil. As I before remarked, the south-western villages enjoy great natural advantages, but are poor in respect of labor. The re-introduction of Kurni has been estimated as likely to carry with it the addition of about 2,500 Mahrattas to the population of the extreme western Magnis.

39. Having thus far pointed the chief characteristics of the taluk, as comprised in its climate, markets, means of communication, and the general condition of its inhabitants, I will proceed to the

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more immediate object of this report. The taluk has been divided up by the Survey as shown in the following statement:—

Description of land.	Acres of Government land.		Acres of alienated land.		Total.		Grand Total, occupied and waste.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Acres.
Dry crop	9,024	16,641	265	...	9,289	16,641	25,930
Rice	33,430	3,043	1,070	...	34,500	3,043	37,542
Garden	3,772	157	98	...	3,870	157	4,027
Total culturable.....	46,226	19,841	1,433	...	47,659	19,841	67,499
Unculturable, including roads, tanks, village sites, &c.							2,75,653
Grand Total, culturable and unculturable							3,43,152

40. The figures of the above statement call for no special remark. It will be necessary only to state that the area entered as unculturable comprises the following detail:—

	Acres.
Kans or evergreen jungle	57,211
Dry forest, open unarable tracts, and tanks	213,529
Roads, village sites, &c.	4,913
	275,653

41. The next statement shows the leading statistical features of the taluk.

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square Miles.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Market Towns.	Remarks.
471	8,719	38,364	536	47,895	312	5,683	4	

I have already explained how unequally the population, 71 to the square mile, is distributed. The few carts entered in the above statement are almost all the property of the villagers in the north-east. Carts are literally unknown in the villages to the south-west of the Sirvati. The large number of cattle in a Taluk like Sagar, where there is much hand husbandry, must attract notice; they are used for exporting rice which the ryots themselves conduct down the various bullock passes towards the sea board. Many of these bullocks are very small, but they answer the purpose for which they are chiefly kept.

42. The next statement exhibits the collections for the last 20 years. Each fifth year is shown up to A. D. 1862—63, and each individual year since. There is no area, recorded in the old accounts, sufficient to compile information on that point for the whole taluk.

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Year.	Kamal.	Remissions.	Collections on Kans.	Remaining collections, land revenue.	Remarks.
1852-53	...	2,37,762	1,00,818	1,373	1,35,371
1857-58	...	2,38,950	96,083	1,845	1,41,022
1862-63	...	2,39,755	93,814	2,105	1,43,836
1863-64	...	2,39,813	93,307	2,162	1,44,344
1864-65	...	2,39,951	92,395	2,158	1,45,398
1865-66	...	2,40,264	91,295	2,349	1,46,620
1866-67	...	2,40,546	90,411	2,404	1,47,531
1867-68	...	2,40,295	90,015	2,504	1,47,776
1868-69	...	2,40,246	89,970	2,566	1,47,710
1869-70	...	2,40,328	90,579	2,589	1,47,160
1870-71	...	2,39,606	95,976	2,595	1,41,035
1871-72	...	2,39,510	88,679	2,577	1,48,254
Five years' average	...	...	...	...	1,46,387
Ten years' average	...	...	...	...	1,45,966
Twenty years' average	...	...	...	...	1,43,088

43. The amount shewn under head of remissions is comprised of the usual items of (1) assessment foregone under the "Mundmánya" and "Alvi" system explained in paras 31, 32 and 33 of this letter, (2) permanent remissions on highly assessed land, and (3) assessment recorded against land now waste but formerly cultivated. The collections on kans, or evergreen tended woods, will be dealt with further on. What we now have to take into consideration is the actual amount collected on the garden, rice, and dry crop lands.

44. Appended will be found a price list comprising the last 21 years.

45. The collections, it will be observed, have fluctuated but little, the amount realized in 1857-58 being only about 7,000 Rs. less than that realized in 1871-72, although the price of rice and all other products has risen as shewn below:--

	1857-58.	1871-72.	Rise per cent.
Rice, seers per rupee	20	14	30
Ragi do	40	34	15
Jaggory per maund Rs.	2 0 0	1 10 0	Decrease 2
Supari do	3 12 0	6 0 0	Increase 37
Pepper do	4 0 0	6 4 0	32
Cardamoms do	24 0 0	113 14 0	371

46. The first marked rise in prices, since the year 1857-58, appears to have taken place in 1860, but I have not been able to obtain any information regarding the prices current during the two years previous, so that there may possibly have been a rise in prices before 1860. Be that however as it may, the collections after 1860 made no corresponding strides, and it may be safely stated that there is scarcely any taluk in the Division which has answered less, in extended cultivation, to the marked rise in prices since 1860, than has the taluk under report. The causes of this are I think (1) the undue influence of the Shanbhogs and the more wealthy Wargdars; (2) the high and prohibitive assessment recorded against the unoccupied lands, by the fraudulent means alluded to in para 31 of this letter; (3) the heavy expense of reclaiming garden and rice lands, especially the former, which would not begin to pay until about 12 years after planting. There was without doubt a great impetus given to garden cultivation when prices began to rise, but the system of "Mundmánya" has been freely used and in most cases abused. The result is that the taluk now contains a large number of supari gardens which have begun to yield, and which are paying an exceedingly low assessment compared with the old gardens which are paying, in some cases, assessment as high as 37 Rs. per acre, whilst the gardens which have sprung into existence under the "Mundmánya" system are paying in some instances only Rs. 2 and 3 per acre. The "Mundmánya" system has no doubt had a good effect in creating new gardens, but it has also given cover to much concealment. It will be observed that the price of jaggory fluctuates more than that of any

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other product. I endeavoured to explain the cause of this in my report upon the Sorab Taluk. I shall have more to say on the subject of prices when I come to the grouping of the villages for the purpose of assessment.

47. The statement given below exhibits the actual rates which have been hitherto paid under the several heads of dry crop, rice and garden.

Description of land.	Realizations for 1871—72.	Survey Acres.	Average Rate.
Dry crop	72	9,024	0 0 2
Rice	83,370	33,430	2 8 2
Garden	64,259	3,772	17 0 6
Miscellaneous	73	...	...
Total.....	1,48,254	46,226	3 3 4

48. The above figures show that dry crop land was not assessed at all in most cases, and that the rice lands paid the not very low average rate per acre of Rs. 2—8—2, whilst garden lands have been actually paying the average rate per acre of Rs. 17—0—6. But to give a better idea of the incidence of the past assessment, I have appended a Statement No. 2, which shews the incidence of the assessment in each Magni, and is well worthy of study.

49. I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 25 per acre for garden lands. If Statement No. 2 of Appendix be referred to, it will be seen that the maximum rate I propose is in many cases exceeded even by the average rate hitherto paid in some Magnis; but I am strongly of opinion that the gardens under the old system have been too heavily taxed, and that the owners require relief. There are the widest extremes of garden assessment to be found in Sagar. Gardens stocked to profusion with supari, cardamoms and pepper are assessed at from 8 to 10 Rs., whilst gardens far inferior actually pay between 30 and 40 Rs. per acre. There is no reason whatever for this difference in rate, and no reason can be assigned by the Revenue Officials. The result of the Survey assessment will be to increase the revenue realized from gardens, whilst very great relief will in many cases be afforded to garden owners who have hitherto been almost rack-rented.

50. There are however certain exceptional instances of peculiarly well situated gardens, in which I may have to exceed the maximum rate of Rs. 25 per acre.

51. Although there are some instances of garden lands paying even as high as Rs. 40 per acre, still it is not possible to be sure that the amount, stated to have been collected under the head of garden, was actually and purely composed of the assessment on the garden land; it is very probable that it included the assessment upon lands which have been measured by the Survey as rice land. We can in no case trust the old division into garden, rice and dry crop, which was never effected with the strictness with which the same operation is carried on under the Survey, and therefore we must look with considerable distrust upon even the actual rates which the placing the Survey area in juxtaposition with the collections under head of garden would give, and take more into consideration the total collections under garden rice and dry crop. The principle upon which I propose to assess the garden lands provides for the relief of those owners who have been paying enormously heavy assessment, and for the increase of the assessment of those gardens which have paid merely nominal rates. The future as well as the present has been considered. Were this not done, we should be merely continuing the old system of assessing the crops, and not the capabilities of the soil. Gardens which are now young, will in five years be fully remunerative, and gardens which are now in full bearing will perhaps decay. We cannot continue such rates as 40 Rs. per acre, on the old or Kadim gardens, and ignore the prospective improvement of the young gardens, but we must fix rates which shall not discourage the owners of the gardens now coming on, and shall justly relieve the owners who are now paying an amount of assessment that cannot hold. The result will be to avoid the wide extremes of assessment now in force, but, yet maintain the lump sum of garden assessment at a higher figure than it is now.

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52. It will not be out of place to enter here briefly on the subject of the productive powers of the spice gardens of this taluk. There is perhaps no more difficult return to obtain than one, which shall be accurate, of the amount and value of the gross produce of supari, pepper and cardamom cultivation. I alluded in para 19 of this letter to the information afforded by the Halat realizations, as to the quantity of the gross produce of supari. I put down there the out-turn of an acre of supari of 800 trees, without the adjunct of cardamom cultivation, to be, at the estimate of the people themselves, about 32 maunds which I stated would sell at Rs. 4 per maund, but, since writing the para; in question, I find that of the total exported supari, $\frac{2}{3}$ represent the "Chikni" or best supari, and only $\frac{1}{3}$ the "Gotu" or worst kind, so that my estimate of Rs. 4 per maund, as the selling price, must be considered too low as an average, although it is really the case, while I write, that the bazar price of supari is only Rs. 4 per maund, whilst last year it was Rs. 6 per maund, but as an average Rs. 4 is somewhat low as the bazar price. The cultivator only gets about Rs. 3—3—0 for his supari just at present, but the average of the last 10 years is far higher. It is very rarely the case that pepper is not grown along with supari, and very often cardamoms are also grown. Basing my calculations on an acre of supari containing 800 trees, my estimate of the value of the gross produce, after paying the Halat, will be Rs. 140 per acre on the calculation, which I am sure is not too high, that every 100 supari trees yield on an average 5 maunds of nuts. My estimate is on the maund containing 60 seers, each seer weighing 24 Rs., for which the grower will receive Rs. 3—3—0.

53. Pepper is almost always cultivated along with supari, and is a very profitable kind of cultivation, the same manure serving for both the supari trees and the pepper vines. If a garden is fairly stocked with pepper, it should yield a gross produce per acre of Rs. 60, on the moderate calculation that each vine yields 1 seer. There would be about 800 vines, and 800 seers, at the average price, would fetch Rs. 60. The maund of pepper I take at 60 seers of 24 Rs. weight, the same as that for supari.

54. Cardamoms are grown only in the very best gardens where the water supply is unfailing. Pepper is almost always found in the same garden with cardamoms, but the two are raised without interfering much with one another, the pepper vine being trained up the stems of the supari trees, and the cardamom stems being planted between the supari trees, generally in a spot from which a plantain tree has been removed. The cultivation of cardamoms is attended with much risk and uncertainty. The price, it will be seen, has risen enormously during the last five years.

55. It will have been noted that the export of cardamoms is towards the Dharwar District, a fact so curious as to require some explanation. The explanation is found in the existence of a well at Havari, in the Karjgi Taluk, in which, whether with reason or not, the people consider that all cardamoms must be steeped in order to increase the size, as well as to impart to them a lighter color, before being ready for market. The water in the well is said to possess the unique properties attributed to it by the people, and no other well is resorted to. It is the case, strange as it may appear, that almost all the cardamoms exported, except those perhaps which are smuggled, are taken to Havari first. Cardamom cultivation is generally very desultory, being carried on, in many cases, in small patches amongst the supari gardens. There are however many gardens in which every available spot of ground is utilized for this kind of cultivation, and when this is the case, I should not estimate the out-turn of cardamoms under 2 maunds per acre, which would sell, at the very least, allowing for fall and rise in prices, at Rs. 60 per maund. Such an out-turn, as an average, could not be expected however throughout the cardamom-growing gardens. Cardamom plants begin to bear about the 3rd year. The cultivation of plantains requires special notice, as plantain trees are put down more to aid in the rearing of the more valuable supari and other trees, than as a source of profit. They shelter the young supari plants, and as the latter approach the age of bearing, the plantain trees begin to disappear. As a consequence the presence of plantain trees denotes that the garden is of somewhat recent formation.

56. I do not believe that an accurate estimate of the profits of these spice gardens has ever been made, and perhaps never will be made. I have therefore made my calculations, taking care that I shall be well on the safe side. For instance, in estimating the out-turn of cardamoms at 2 maunds per acre of thickly planted clusters of the plant, I believe I am far below the truth, but the people will not admit that the gross produce of such a garden per acre is anything like 2 maunds, and will not even allow it to be one maund. It would swell this report too much to go into the minute detail of the process of cultivation followed in raising the spices of these gardens. Buchanan gives minute information on the subject, but I shall shortly submit the result of information which has been gathered by the classing officers; but it must be submitted in a separate report. The most full information has been collected, during classification operations, regarding the number of trees and cultivation in each garden, and I estimate that we shall be justified in imposing an average rate throughout of Rs. 18—4—0 per acre. The old rate actually paid, as shown in para 47, being Rs. 17—0—6 per acre. Due allowance will be made for the want of labor in the poorly populated tracts to the west, where the average rate will be considerably lower.

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57. I propose to group the villages for the purpose of assessing the rice lands as follows:—

Rice Lands.

Class	Villages.	Maximum Rate per Acre.
I ..	35 ..	6 8 0
II ..	127 ..	6 4 0
III ..	82 ..	6 0 0
IV ..	157 ..	5 12 0
V ..	27 ..	5 4 0
VI ..	43 ..	4 12 0

58. These rates fit in with those already imposed in the adjoining villages of the Sorab Taluk. It will have been gathered from what I have already said, that I consider some of the villages near Sagar itself to be better situated in every respect than the best villages of the Sorab Taluk. The grouping in the taluk under report requires great care, owing to the numerous and varying considerations which should influence the operation. There is a climate which changes so rapidly as to render one portion of the taluk capable of growing, generally speaking, a double rice crop, which is never obtained in the north-eastern and more open country. But again, the villages which enjoy this peculiarly good climate are very inaccessible, the ryots, who are themselves the exporters of their rice, have difficult roads to traverse to reach their usual markets, whilst their rice straw has no market value. In the eastern and open part of the country which possesses easier means of communication, and accessibility to markets, there are large open stretches of rice land where the manure used must be all artificial, and not like the villages to the south-west where almost every individual rice field obtains a supply of natural manure washed down from the enclosing hills. In short, it may be said that the north-eastern portion of the taluk has good roads, dense population, good prices, but only a fair climate, as compared with the country to the south-west of the Ikkeri range. But in these south-western villages the marvellous excellence of the climate, and many natural advantages, almost, if not quite, counterbalance the advantages which roads, markets, and command of labor, secure for the north-eastern villages.

59. The first group contains 35 villages, immediately round the Town of Sagar, and close to the Sagar and Talguppi made-road.

60. The second group contains 127 villages of the better populated portion of the south-western tract. They belong chiefly to the Malali, Karur, and Marbadi Magnis, and lie for the most part close to the Sirvati river. The climate is better than in group 1, but the population is not so dense.

61. The third group contains 82 villages, all of which are situated in the open country to the north-east of the Ikkeri range; the climate is the same as in group 1, but the villages are more distant from the made-road and markets.

62. The fourth group contains 157 villages, all in the south-western and essentially Malnad portion of the taluk. The climate is excellent, but the population, and consequently the command of labor, begins to decrease on nearing the Western Ghats.

63. The fifth group comprises 27 villages only, situated well in respect of the made-road, but badly as regards water supply, as affected by the position of the lands. Not that the climate is bad anywhere in the taluk, but that in the group of villages in question there exist enormous stretches of rice land where heavy manuring is necessary, owing to the absence of surrounding hills and consequently a supply of natural manure.

64. The sixth and last group contains 43 villages, which lie, some to the extreme north-west adjoining the Sorab Taluk, and the remainder in the poorly populated and inaccessible slopes of the Western Ghats.

65. The dry crop cultivation in this taluk is insignificant and little valued, but still it is better in some parts than others, and I propose grouping the taluk separately for the assessment of dry crop as below. The grouping requires no further explanation, than that it ranges from east to west.

Group.	Villages.	Maximum Rate.
1	117	1 0 0
2	311	0 12 0
3	43	0 8 0

66. The financial results of the proposals embodied in the preceding paragraphs will be as follows. The grouping for rice lands is followed, the dry crop being of no importance whatever.

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67. The Local Fund and Irrigation cesses have no place in the above statement, they will be dealt with further on. The result of the survey assessment is very apparent on the face of the table as above. Under the old system, the proximity of the I class villages to the Town of Ságar, and the notoriety of the double crop rice lands in the II class villages gave the framers of the assessment, whoever they were, an excuse for imposing very heavy rates, which, in the more distant villages, and in villages where there was no obvious pretext, they were afraid to impose through fear of the lands being relinquished. The distant and more remote villages moreover were more free from the scrutiny of the Revenue Officials. Had those who framed the assessment now in force been in possession of sufficiently reliable information, they would never have made so great a difference in assessing rice lands, as appears in the various groups under the old system. The result of the survey assessment has been, that the rates have been brought within a smaller range; but the increase has been upon those villages, the circumstances of which, in the absence of any measurement of the land, made it, until now, almost impossible to fix the Government demand so high as it should have been. But at the same time, I think my present proposals make a very liberal allowance for the scantily populated and badly situated villages. These remarks apply chiefly to the rice lands, but also in some degree to garden lands, which were undoubtedly very highly assessed in every case in which the Revenue Authorities, in the old days, thought the gardens could afford to pay a heavy assessment, but it is needless to say that they generally pitched upon those close to Ságar, Keladi, Ikkeri and Talguppi, which formerly were all places of note.

68. There will be a net increase, excluding Local Fund and Irrigation cesses, of Rs. 22,261 over the collections of 1871—72, which latter are about the highest ever known. That the taluk can pay the new assessment I have no doubt, if we look at past and present prices, but I think Rs. 1,70,442 is a sufficiently high sum to take, all things considered. Present prices are not so good as they were 8 years ago, but they are much better than they were 20 years ago, and it may fairly be argued that if the taluk could pay Rs. 1,35,371 in 1852—53, we may safely make it pay Rs. 1,70,442 in the present year, and at the same time a margin will be left for any probable fall in prices.

69. The Local Fund will amount to Rs. 10,652, and the Irrigation cess to Rs. 10,479. In the year 1869—70, the plough tax realized Rs. 772, and in the year 1871—72, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna Local Fund cess realized Rs. 4,703.

70. The grazing proceeds in this taluk are utterly insignificant, Rs. 51 only having been collected in 1871—72. It has never been customary to sell the grazing annually, and I need scarcely say that the people are exceedingly apprehensive as to how far the freedom which they have hitherto enjoyed in this respect will be interfered with under the survey rules. I would propose marking off a very liberal extent of free grazing at the time of settlement, and leaving the remainder to be sold annually to the highest bidder. The extent given as free grazing must however be very liberal, and if so, I do not see that the ryots will have any real ground for complaint. I must refrain from making any estimate under the head in question as I have nothing whatever to guide me.

71. The revenue derivable from the Kans will be made the subject of a separate report, but in order to enable me to shew a comprehensive statement of the financial results of the Survey settlement, under all heads of sources of revenue, I will estimate the probable realizations on the Kan cultivation at Rs. 4,000 against Rs. 2,577 in 1871—72.

72. The taxation of the taluk, as regards Government lands, will therefore be as follows, as compared with 1871—72.

Collections in 1871—72	..	..	Rs. 1,48,181
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna Local cess	..	..	4,703
Grazing and Amrayi	..	..	51
Kans	..	..	2,577
Total under old system....			
			1,55,512
Survey assessment on occupied lands	..	..	1,70,442
Local Fund	..	..	10,652
Irrigation cess	..	..	10,479
Kans	..	..	4,000
Total under Survey system....			
			1,95,573

73. I have made no estimate of the probable proceeds of grazing, as I am unaware of what the final orders of Government will be on the mode of working the source of revenue in question.

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74. There is the following extent and description of arable unoccupied land available for cultivation, bearing Survey assessment as shown below:—

		Area.	Assessment.
Dry crop	.. ..	16,641	2,700
Rice	.. ..	3,043	7,600
Garden	.. ..	157	1,200
Total.....		19,841	11,500

The extent of waste arable land is neither great, nor of very good quality, as regards the soil, but under a climate like that of Sagar it would very probably be brought under cultivation, were there only a greater population. As it is, I expect that some of the occupied land will be relinquished, as there is a considerable proportion of land for which assessment is paid, but which is seldom cultivated.

75. The next statement shews the extent and assessment of inam lands. The greater proportion of these lands is composed of Umbli.

Description of land.			Area.	Old Jodi.			Survey Assessment.	Remarks.
				Rs.	As.	P.		
Dry-Crop	...	...	265				130	
Rice	...	...	1,070	591	9	1	3,000	
Garden	...	...	98				1,764	
Total.....			1,433	591	9	1	4,894	

76. The following is a general abstract of the result of the Survey assessment, shewing the total realizable revenue on occupied lands, and on unoccupied arable waste; also the assessment upon alienated land.

Description of land.			Occupied.		Unoccupied arable.		Alienated land.		Total.	
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Dry crop	...	...	9,024	2,770	16,641	2,700	265	130	25,930	5,600
Rice	...	...	33,430	98,400	3,043	7,600	1,070	3,000	37,543	1,09,000
Garden	...	...	3,772	69,272	157	1,200	98	1,764	4,027	72,236
Total.....			46,226	1,70,442	19,841	11,500	1,433	4,894	67,500	1,86,836

The area under occupancy as Kan does not of course appear in the above.

77. I will conclude this report with a few remarks upon the wants of the taluk as regards the means of communication generally. All the surplus rice is taken by the ryots, and in some instances by Lambanis, down the bullock passes, and along the made-road between Sagar and Gersoppa, to the nearest point of the Sea-board where a market can be found. The return loads supply the wants of the people of the taluk, chiefly as regards salt, for all classes, and dried fish for the lower classes. The ryots are apparently indifferent, as to whether they convey their goods along the made-road, or by one of the four principal bullock passes, the truth being that they are quite strange to conveyance by wheeled vehicles, and their bullocks, which are comparatively numerous, are idle during a great part of the year. The surplus rice produce exported annually may, I think, be safely estimated as representing a value of about Rs. 5,00,000. The river Sirvati forms a great obstacle to the carriage of produce, from the south and western villages, to join the only high road in the taluk, and there can be little doubt that a made-road passing through the south-western portion of the taluk would in time be of great benefit to the people. I cannot offer an opinion, as to the difficulties, or otherwise, of such a road, beyond stating that the country between, say Avinhalh and Kanur, at which latter village the important Govardhangiri bullock pass leaves the taluk, is somewhat more uneven than the country between Talguppi and the Gersoppa Falls. The Sirvati, but not the Yenneholle, would have to be crossed; the soil throughout is very favorable for road making.

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78. The Western Ghats near Govardhangiri present fewer difficulties, I am given to believe, than at any other point, and a road in that direction would certainly be more in the natural line of traffic than one leaving the taluk further south.

79. It remains only to summarize a few questions involved in the general one of the revision of the assessment. The Kan and Kumri settlements will be duly dealt with under separate reports, but regarding the following questions I would solicit some definite instructions before the regular settlement.

80. In the Sorab Taluk 19 villages were settled in 1868—69, and the remaining villages, 288 in number, were settled in 1870—71. In accordance with foot note to Survey Rule 1, published at page 117 of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 8th May 1869, the lease to be granted in the Sagar Taluk should apparently be co-terminous with that granted in the 19 villages, as above. The foot note however is not clear, and leaves a doubt as to whether the year 1868—69 in which the 19 villages were settled, or the year 1870—71 in which the bulk of the Sorab Taluk was settled, should be considered as regulating the unexpired portion of the lease granted in the first taluk of the Shimoga District, to which the guarantee, now to be given in the Sagar Taluk, should be restricted. I therefore submit the question for the Chief Commissioner's decision.

81. The "Soppin byanbett" lands, from which the garden owners obtain the leaves and branches, to serve as manure for their gardens, should, I propose, be continued to them, on the same terms as those now in force, free of assessment. The garden owners at present are prohibited from lopping trees of the reserved kind, but they have been very urgent in soliciting that one tree, especially the Honne, should be struck out, for their benefit, from the list of reserved trees. The tree in question is stated to be peculiarly yielding in leaf manure, and is proportionately valued. It is found chiefly, so far as my experience goes, in the Malali, Marbadi and Karur Maguis. I would not recommend any concession, as regards trees of the reserved kind being made to the garden owners, as it is impossible to say how far they will over-step any such concession. The tree from which they chiefly obtain their leaf manure is the "Kaul" tree, and every encouragement should be given to them to plant fresh trees as freely as possible, so as to admit of a regular rotation of lopping. The garden owners are in many instances very improvident, and appear to think their leaf manure supply can never fail.

82. As regards the annual sale of grazing, I have already submitted my views in para 70 of this letter.

83. Perhaps the most important feature of the new settlement will be the treatment of the claims arising out of the system of "Mandmánya" and "Alvi," as already explained. It appears to me that the system in question is only a portion of the old system of assessment, which we are now supplanting, and as, in fixing the Survey assessment, a certain amount of consideration is shown in assessing young and newly formed gardens, Government might perhaps, with justice, put aside any claims of the holders of "Alvi chittas" to be allowed to pay the present rates until the expiration of their term of Mandmánya and "Alvi," but such a proceeding would be considered to be very harsh, and would cause much distrust and ill-feeling. I propose to enquire carefully into each case, but the difficulty of settlement will be very great, because in the "Alvi chittas" there is rarely any mention of the extent, or even the boundaries of the land said to be granted, and there is nothing to go upon, except the statements of the garden owners themselves and of the village officers. In some few of the "Alvi chittas," a certain number of "Dayas" are stated to represent the garden for which the chitta has been granted, and the name of the "Sthal" or local name is sometimes mentioned, but there are really no reliable means of ascertaining how much more land has been appropriated than was granted. The difficulty however must be met, and I propose treating each case on its merits. The age of the trees will furnish one check at least upon the statements put forward by the holders of the "chittas" in question. The land which will have been encroached upon will be found to be generally only the surrounding, until then, unreclaimed waste, and I would advocate very liberal treatment in such cases, the present "Alvi" rates being allowed to run their course, after which the full Survey assessment should be levied. Where it is discovered that an "Alvi chitta" has been obtained, beyond doubt, for land which in reality was nothing more or less than concealed cultivation at the time, I would at once levy the full Survey assessment. These "Alvi chittas" are generally granted by the Amildar, under the authority of a general sanction to the mode of assessment in question.

84. Appended will be found a statement, as promised in para 19, of some crop experiments which were carried out as a slight test of the Survey assessment, ~~after~~ the latter had been decided on. These experiments were supervised, from first to last, by a European Officer and are perfectly reliable, as regards the actual land experimented on, but I do not attach very much importance to these experiments as being in any way a general criterion. They were instituted not in any way as a guide to our rates, but as an experiment to see what land, bearing a certain Survey rate, would yield in gross produce. The statement in question is marked No. 3.

85. I append a map of the taluk in illustration of the present report.

86. I shall be obliged by as early a sanction as possible, so as to admit of my introducing the new rates, if possible, during the end of April and beginning of May next.

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Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Per Maund of 44 Seers.						Remarks.
	Cleaned Rice.	Ragi.	Supari.		Pepper.	Jaggory.	Cardamoms.		
			Chikni or best.	Gotu or worst.					
1851—52	32	59	3 8 0	1 6 0	3 3 0	0 15 0	28 2 0	} No data.	
1852—53	32	62	4 4 0	2 6 0	3 12 0	1 0 0	31 12 0		
1853—54	28	53	3 4 0	1 3 0	3 0 0	0 11 0	...		
1854—55	28	48	3 4 0	1 9 0	3 0 0	0 11 0	...		
1855—56	20	40	4 0 0	1 12 0	4 8 0	0 14 0	...		
1856—57	20	40	3 12 0	1 4 0	4 4 0	2 0 0	24 0 0		
1857—58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1858—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1859—60	13	26	4 7 0	1 8 0	4 9 0	1 1 0	...		
1860—61	13	23	3 10 0	1 4 0	4 3 0	1 8 0	21 0 0		
1861—62	16	23	4 3 0	1 3 0	4 5 0	2 8 0	49 0 0		
1862—63	13	23	6 0 0	1 3 0	4 7 0	2 2 0	57 0 0		
1863—64	13	12	7 0 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	52 0 0		
1864—65	10	16	6 9 0	2 0 0	4 9 0	2 8 0	48 0 0		
1865—66	9	13	7 0 0	2 1 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	65 0 0		
1866—67	12	18	7 12 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	3 4 0	92 8 0		
1867—68	15	23	8 1 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	101 0 0		
1868—69	12	25	6 9 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	2 11 0	117 4 0		
1869—70	10	26	6 12 0	2 3 0	5 0 0	2 11 0	126 4 0		
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1854—55	28	48	3 4 0	1 9 0	3 0 0	0 11 0	...		
1855—56	20	40	4 0 0	1 12 0	4 8 0	0 14 0	...		
1856—57	20	40	3 12 0	1 4 0	4 4 0	2 0 0	24 0 0		
1857—58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1858—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1859—60	13	26	4 7 0	1 8 0	4 9 0	1 1 0	...		
1860—61	13	23	3 10 0	1 4 0	4 3 0	1 8 0	21 0 0		
1861—62	16	23	4 3 0	1 3 0	4 5 0	2 8 0	49 0 0		
1862—63	13	23	6 0 0	1 3 0	4 7 0	2 2 0	57 0 0		
1863—64	13	12	7 0 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	52 0 0		
1864—65	10	16	6 9 0	2 0 0	4 9 0	2 8 0	48 0 0		
1865—66	9	13	7 0 0	2 1 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	65 0 0		
1866—67	12	18	7 12 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	3 4 0	53 8 0		
1867—68	15	23	8 1 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	101 0 0		
1868—69	12	25	6 9 0	3 9 0	4 12 0	2 11 0	117 4 0		
1869—70	10	26	6 12 0	2 3 0	5 0 0	2 11 0	126 4 0		
1870—71	14	31	6 1 0	1 14 0	5 7 0	1 12 0	126 8 0		
1871—72	14	34	6 0 0	1 10 0	6 4 0	1 10 0	113 14 0		

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Appendix No. 2.—Statement shewing Actual Rate under all heads in each Magni of the Sagar Taluk.

No.	Name of Magni.	Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres according to Survey.	Old Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres according to Survey.	Old Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres according to Survey.	Old Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres according to Survey.	Old Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	Ilkeri	89	0	0	421	1,850	3 3 3	315	6,898	21 14 4	825	8,248	10 0 0
2	Devastan	59	1	0	447	1,126	2 8 4	94	1,643	17 7 8	601	2,770	4 9 9
3	Yelghali	273	0	0	956	2,219	2 5 2	250	4,962	19 13 7	1,479	7,181	4 13 8
4	Chandramankopla	...	0	0	57	247	4 5 4	2	...	...	59	247	4 3 0
5	Kotvalkatte	72	0	0	...	...	...	1	25	25 0 0	74	25	0 5 5
6	Keladi	2,668	51	0	3,484	10,916	3 2 2	417	8,070	19 5 8	6,569	19,048	2 14 5
7	Tadgalali	3,550	0	0	5,232	9,881	1 14 3	123	2,219	18 0 8	8,905	12,108	1 5 9
8	Sirvanti	945	1	0	2,322	4,224	1 13 1	501	10,794	21 8 8	3,768	15,073	4 0 0
9	Talguppi	428	13	0	1,628	2,555	1 9 1	241	4,241	17 9 7	2,297	6,809	2 15 5
10	Idvani	27	0	0	500	1,365	2 11 8	140	2,418	17 4 4	668	3,783	5 10 7
11	Nadavad Marbadi	34	0	0	1,766	4,891	2 12 4	45	279	6 3 2	1,846	5,170	2 12 10
12	Braminavad Marbadi	17	0	0	702	2,029	2 14 3	350	4,436	12 10 9	1,069	6,465	6 0 9
13	Malali	59	0	0	814	2,429	2 15 8	120	1,666	13 14 1	593	4,093	4 2 0
14	Avimballi	497	0	0	5,361	13,144	2 7 3	450	7,819	17 6 0	6,308	20,363	3 5 2
15	Karur Nadvad	239	6	0	2,932	10,518	3 9 0	83	578	6 15 5	3,274	11,102	3 6 3
16	Karur Braminavad	26	0	0	375	1,366	3 10 3	429	6,575	15 8 11	830	8,041	9 11 0
17	Savalnad	16	0	0	4,454	11,597	2 9 8	145	1,128	7 12 6	4,614	12,725	2 12 2
18	Savanankatte	21	0	0	1,137	2,648	2 5 3	52	211	4 0 11	1,209	2,859	2 5 10
19	Sarabhole	4	0	0	821	1,365	1 10 7	14	177	12 10 3	839	1,542	1 13 4
		9,025	72	0	33,430	83,870	2 9 11	3,772	64,239	17 7 6	46,227	1,46,254	3 5 5

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Appendix No. 3.—Statement shewing Crop Experiments in Rice lands.

Experiment.	Village.	Area, in acres.	Out-turn in straw lbs.	Paddy in seers.	Per acre in seers.	Average selling price of paddy.	Total money value per acre.	Survey rate.	Old rate.
1	Talguppi	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	473	40	160	30	5 5 4	1 5 0 2 3 6
2	Do.	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	654 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	492	30	16 6 4	2 13 0 1 4 3
3	Marbadi	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	Not estimated.	110	880	35	25 0 0	4 14 0 3 8 0

N. B.—In experiment No. 3, a second crop is obtained. No value is given to the straw which has scarcely any market value. The old rates are approximate.

Memorandum on the Garden Cultivation of the Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District, by the Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, dated 25th February 1873.

1. The following information is the result of a long and careful enquiry among the garden and other land-holders, and after sifting the various statements made by upwards of fifty different people, I had come to the conclusion that it is as reliable as it is possible to obtain, when, it is considered that the mass of the people are averse to giving any information regarding the profits that accrue from the cultivation of gardens, more especially in view of the approaching settlement of the taluk.

2. The products of the garden cultivation of the Sagar Taluk, which constitute the chief portion of its wealth as well as that of the greater part of the Malnad of the Shimoga District, are supari, cardamoms, pepper, betel-leaf, limes and plantains.

3. During the past year 79,158 maunds of supari, 4,877 of pepper, and 172 of cardamoms were exported from the Sagar Taluk alone.

4. In choosing a site for the preparation of a supari garden, the points chiefly considered are—soil situation, water supply and manure. The soil best adapted is a sort of red saponaceous clay easily workable and retentive of moisture. The garden should face the east if possible, as the afternoon sun is injurious. The springs which rise from the hills in the Malnad afford the best irrigation, while the water is considered superior to that of tanks. Leaf manure is absolutely necessary, so the object is generally to secure a belt of tree jungle round the edges of the gardens which, while supplying leaves for manure, shelters the garden at the same time from wind. This belt is called "Soppina Betta."

5. Supari is raised from seed which is sown in small nurseries in the beginning of the rains, *viz.*, June. The seeds germinate in three months, and in six months the plants attain the height of one foot; they are then transplanted and left for two years in which time they reach the height of from three to four feet and are then ready for transplanting to their places in the garden. In the meanwhile, the site of the garden having been fixed upon it is aligned into beds with trenches on each side; on these beds plantains are grown at intervals, and these having attained their full growth during the time the young supari have been growing, the latter are planted between them thus getting the benefit of the plantain shade. After this the labor required is slight, the young trees are manured every three years, and nine years from the date of final transplanting come into full bearing, thus twelve years elapse from the date of sowing to the trees coming into bearing.

6. The number of trees in an acre varies considerably, but the maximum number I have seen was 1,400 according to the old measurement of the Daya which was 342 square feet; a garden, if planted properly, should contain 765 trees, as six trees (4 large and 2 small) go to the Daya. From my experience of the gardens, I would put down 800 trees as the number in an acre of fair average garden, and on this number all the calculations which follow are based. If trees are planted too closely their productive power is lessened, while a considerable portion of the crop is lost by their knocking together during high winds.

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7. The expense of laying out and planting an acre of supari garden has been made out by various land-holders at sums ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 900, but Rs. 600, I think, fairly represents the average cost for twelve years without return.

8. A garden, if properly cultivated, is manured once in two years; it is generally divided into two portions, the first portion being manured in the 1st and 3rd years, and the second in the 2nd and 4th and so on; but manuring once in three years is most often practised. Manuring is carried on as follows. Red claying soil is excavated from the side of the gardens and thrown along the middle of the beds, between the lines of trees, to a depth of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Round the base of each tree half a large basketful (hedgi) of manure is put, while over this small branches of trees with the leaves on (soppu) are laid, the latter has the effect of keeping the base cool. The cost per acre is for earth-work Rs. 16, manure Rs. 14, and for soppu Rs. 16, total Rs. 46 or Rs. 23 per annum if manured once in two years.

9. A blight called "kole" frequently attacks the young bunches of nuts when they first sprout, and is brought on by rapidly alternatively rain and sunshine. To prevent this the bunches are covered by the fibrous stem of the supari leaf which is tied over them by a class of men called "Hasselu" who get annas 8 per fifty trees or Rs. 8 per acre. When this precaution is neglected, the blight frequently ruins the whole crop.

10. Supari commences to ripen in September, and then great care is necessary in watching and gathering it, as failure to cut it at the proper time results in the decrease of the commercial value of the nut. The first class nut is called "chikni," while that which is gathered a little late is called "betta," "gotu" being the third and the worst sort which has entirely ripened before gathering. The last sort has no commercial value, and is used by the lowest classes only. The proportion of "betta" to "chikni" is generally one-eighth. The harvesting of the crop costs Rs. 8 per acre.

11. Within three days the kernels are separated from the outside husk called "sippe" and cut in halves. This work is generally carried on by the females of the house; should it be done by outside labor, however, it costs about three seers of paddy per 30 seers of nuts husked, or Rs. 5—8—0 per acre.

12. The following morning, the kernels are boiled; the boiling takes about one hour, the test being the disappearance of the eye of the nut. To give a color to the first boiling a mixture is made, some days previously the bark of the "nerle" and "kaul" trees and the leaves of the "natti" being boiled in water, and in a proportion of 2 parts of this dye to one part of water the first nuts are boiled. The color of the nuts of the first boiling is never very good, and their value is consequently lower. For the 2nd lot 2 parts of the water from the first boiling is added to one part of fresh water. This mixture is called "chagar" After boiling the nuts are spread out on screens to dry and are then ready for the market.

13. From a first class garden, the return per acre of prepared supari is much as 5 nijjas or $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers per tree, while the worst garden will yield from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 nijja per acre. The average return, however, may be safely estimated at 3 seers per tree or 2,400 seers per acre; about three hundred seers of this quantity is "betta" or 2nd class nut.

14. When the crop is ready, the Dallals or merchants' agents go round the villages and purchase the supari. For their trouble they get $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per nijja sold. So long as the proportion of "betta" to chikni does not exceed one-sixth, the supari is bought in the lump. From the time of measuring out the supari to the Dallals no further cost or responsibility is borne by the producer.

15. The price of supari varies considerably; at the present time it is Rs. 48 per nijja of 870 seers.

The measurement is as follows—

24 rupces weight = 1 seer.

15	"	= 1 dhadiya.
60	"	= 4 " = 1 maund.
870	"	= 58 " = $14\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 nijja.

16. In Appendix A, the cost per annum of production and resulting profit to the land-holder on an acre of garden with supari only, are shewn in a tabular form.

CARDAMOMS.

17. In some of the gardens in the taluk, cardamoms are grown in addition to supari. There are three different species, namely, sannayalakki, assuli, and daddiga; of these the first two are the best and

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most productive, the latter yielding a large seed which is not so valuable as the produce of the two former.

18. Cardamoms are sown in nurseries, carefully protected from the sun by means of Chappars or screens in the beginning of the rains. The seeds take three months to germinate, and after they have grown a foot high are transplanted. A year and a half afterwards when they have reached a height of 2 feet they are finally transplanted to their places in the gardens between the supari trees. Three years from date of sowing elapse before they begin to bear. The cost during that time may be put down as Rs. 45 or Rs. 15 per annum per acre.

19. If cardamoms were planted regularly, the number of plants in an acre would be 400, but this is very rarely the case. The ordinary yield is about $\frac{1}{4}$ seer per plant, but in the majority of gardens the return is from a half to one maund per acre.

20. After the cardamom plants begin to bear the labor required is very slight, and nothing is expended on manure as that which is put to the supari trees benefits the cardamoms. Ample irrigation is absolutely necessary.

21. The cardamom crop is gathered in the months of September and October. Taking the average production per acre as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a maund, the return at the present selling price of Rs. 72 per maund would be Rs. 54. When the cardamoms are ripe, they are simply picked and dried, undergoing no preparatory process whatever. When the crop is ripening, snakes and rats do considerable damage.

22. The measurement of cardamoms is different to that of supari, as follows:—

22 rupees weight	=1 seer
12 „	=1 Dhadiya.
48 „	=4 „ =1 maund.

PEPPER.

23. Pepper vines are grown from cuttings and are planted in the rains; they take three years to arrive at maturity and will only grow in certain soils, the cost of first cultivation is about Rs. 15 per acre for the first three years. They are trained to the supari trees.

24. Manuring costs nothing, as the manure applied to the supari trees suffices. Training the vines is the chief item of cost, Rs. 8 per acre is generally paid for this per annum. When ripe, the crop is gathered and dried, requiring no other preparation to fit it for the market. Pepper ripens and is gathered in March and April.

25. Like cardamoms, pepper is irregularly planted; on an average there should be 800 vines to the acre, but there are seldom 500. The yield of the vine under the most favorable circumstances is about 4 seers per vine or 2,000 seers per acre, but the average return is not above $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per vine, giving 750 seers per acre, which, at the present selling price of Rs. 64 per Nijja, equals Rs. 55—4—0.

26. The measurement of supari is the same as that of pepper as detailed in para 15.

EXCISE.

27. The duty levied on supari, called halat, is Rs. 1—4—0 per maund of "Chikni" or first class nut, and 12 annas per maund of "Betta" or 2nd class. On cardamoms the halat is Rs. 2 per maund, while on pepper it is only 4 annas. After purchasing the supari at the gardens, the merchant takes it with the "Silhal chiti," or Patel's statement of quantity purchased, to the nearest sayar katte where it is divided at his cost into the two classes of chikni and betta. After it has been weighed by the Sayer Manegar and the duty as above paid, the merchant receives a pass permitting him to remove it.

28. The improvements of the present system which I would propose are briefly:—

- 1st. The doing away with all distinctions of supari.
- 2nd. The levying of an even rate of Rs. 1 per maund, on all supari and cardamoms.
- 3rd. The centralization of the Sayer agency at one or at most two points in the taluk.

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29. As before stated, the merchant brings the supari from the producers in a lump, and merely on account of the tax has to undergo the expense and delay necessary to separate the nut into two classes, for in re-selling it he mixes it again.

30. The levying of an even rate of Re. 1 per maund on all supari and cardamoms would reduce to a minimum the profits on smuggling, and the supervising agency of the Sayer Department might consequently be considerably reduced. I am convinced that under the present high rates a considerable amount of smuggling goes on in the export of cardamoms, and to a less degree in supari. It is curious to observe the sayer returns show an almost inappreciable fluctuation in the exports year after year.

31. The centralization of the sayer agency would be the result of opening up the taluk by roads. Give the merchants easy means of exit with the garden produce, and it will not pay them to smuggle it by other difficult and expensive routes, while the high road would at the same time admit of perfect surveillance.

32. At present, a cart track through Avinhalli to Karur is the only means by which supari finds egress in carts, and this track is so excessively bad that bandies take double the time they ought and then only carry half loads. The cost to the merchant of time and transport is excessive, and this in turn naturally tells severely on both producer and consumer.

33. The road that is most necessary is as above one which running from Sagar to Avinhalli would run through Karbugodlu and Holabagalu terminating for the time being at Karur market. This would tap the very centre of the garden cultivation of the Karur Magni, and running through the middle of the Avinhalli Magni would carry off the greater portion of its supari. From Karbugodlu a road should be carried, *via* Malali to Barangi, and from thence as funds were available *via* Savantankatte and Govardhangiri to Gersoppa. This road would tap the rich garden Magnis of Malali, Idavani and Marbadi. The garden cultivation wants stimulating, and the opening up of roads and modification of the sayer would, under the present Survey assessment, do so.

34. I would deprecate the construction at once of a large and expensive road; what is wanted now is more the modification and improvement of the present cart track, (of course with the road as the end in view); for this purpose a small sum per annum would only be requisite, and the work would best be carried out by a Local Funds Engineer who would have charge also of other settled taluks.

35. On the construction of the roads the centralization of the sayer agency might be carried out, while by the reduction of its numerical strength, increased salaries might be given, at no extra cost to Government, to its members, whose present miserable pay merely makes it a necessity that they should levy contributions from those with whom their work brings them in contact.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the cost of production and profit arising from the cultivation of an acre of average garden with supari only, per annum.

Details.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Value of 2,400 seers of supari at 48 per nija	...	...	132	6 6
Interest on capital expended in making garden	...	...		
Cost of manuring an acre of garden once in three years, Rs. 46 or per annum	15	5 4		
Do covering bunches of nuts during monsoon to prevent blight	8	0 0		
Do gathering in the crop	8	0 0		
Do separating husk from kernels and cutting latter in halves	5	8 0		
Do boiling and coloring nuts	4	0 0		
Do possible contingencies...	10	0 0		
Amount given to Dallah 7½ seers per nija, 20½ seers	1	2 3		
Total Cost per Annum Rs.....			51	15 7
Balance remaining to land-holder Rs.....	...	...	80	6 11

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APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing the cost of production and profit arising per annum, from the cultivation of an acre of average garden containing supari, cardamoms and pepper.

Detail.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Value of 2,400 seers of supari at Rs. 48 per nijja	...	...	132	6 6
Do $\frac{3}{4}$ of a maund of cardamoms at Rs. 72 per maund	...	...	54	0 0
Do 750 seers of pepper at Rs. 64 per nijja	...	...	55	4 0
Total Rs.....	...	...	241	10 6
Cost of manuring, &c., &c., &c., as per Appendix A	51	15 7		
Do gathering and drying cardamoms	5	0 0		
Do training pepper vines... ..	8	0 0		
Do priming and hoeing cardamoms	8	0 0		
Do gathering and drying pepper	7	8 0		
Do possible contingencies... ..	7	8 0		
Total Cost Rs.....			87	15 7
Balance remaining to land-holder Rs.....	...	...	153	10 11

MEMO BY MAJOR A. C. HAY.

Government Lands.

1. The proposed settlement for the Sagar Taluk amounts to Rs. 1,70,442.

Excluding Local Fund and Irrigation cess; the net increase over the collections of 1871—72, (the highest year) is 22,261 rupees.

Captain Grant, para 63.

The old assessment has not been considered, and the collections are taken as the guiding principle, which is, that if the taluk paid Rs. 1,35,371 in 1852—53, it can pay Rs. 1,70,442 now.

2. *Grouping.*—Garden, wet and dry lands are grouped together in six classes as shown in a statement following para 66, but the grouping refers to the rice lands, there being only 3 groups or classes for dry, (if the maximum be taken as the guide). The new Survey rates for rice lands are ranged in a

Para 66.

Para 65.

regularly descending scale of average rates corresponding in this respect with the average rates deduced from the collections in 1871—72.

There are 6 average rates for dry lands and 4 for garden lands evidently fixed independently of those for rice lands, and the statement therefore only shews the assessment on the dry and garden lands attached to the groups arranged with reference to the average rates for rice lands.

3. *Garden Lands.*—The old garden assessment, i. e., the amount of collections in 1871—72, was 64,239 Rs. and as this refers to occupied land on which the proposed assessment is Rs. 69,272, the difference, viz., Rs. 5,033 is the increase on

Captain Grant, Appendix 2.

garden land now in occupancy.

The object kept in view has been to relieve very heavy assessments and increase the assessment on gardens paying nominal rates. That this was necessary is quite shewn by the fact that the widest extremes of garden assessment now exist, that rich gardens in some cases pay only 8 or 10 Rs. per acre, while inferior ones are taxed as high as 30 and 40 Rs. with no assignable reason. Appendix No. 2 gives Rs. 25 per acre as the highest average and Rs. 4—0—11 as the lowest.

Para 51.

Para 49.

Under the proposed revised settlement the absolute maximum for garden lands will not exceed Rs. 25 per acre, the general average being Rs. 18—4—10, against a former estimated average of Rs. 17—0—6.

4. Under the proposed revised settlement the absolute maximum for garden lands will not exceed Rs. 25 per acre, the general average being Rs. 18—4—10, against a former estimated average of Rs. 17—0—6.

Colonel Anderson's para 21.

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5. As is well known, the Bombay revenue assessment system does not profess to shew what proportion the rates bear to the produce, but there are a few figures given which afford some ground for speculation on the subject.

The area of gardens now occupied is acres 3,772, and Captain Grant, basing his calculations on an acre containing 500 trees and each 100 yielding 5 maunds of nuts, estimates the value of 40 maunds at Rs. 3—8—0 per maund as Rs. 140 per acre.

Mr. Dobbie, who told me he had actually counted the trees in many gardens, found 1,400 per acre as the maximum and 800 the average. His calculation of the produce agrees with that of Captain Grant, viz, 2,400 seers or 40 maunds per acre.

The native estimate is 32 maunds per acre if 800 trees stand on the acre all in bearing.

None of the officers mentioned say anything about * short crops in bad seasons, although supari is a very uncertain crop and varies considerably if rain is excessive, deficient or unseasonable.

The realizations of Halat in 1871—72 were Rs. 94,175, and if this be taken as representing an equal number of maunds, the produce would be only 24·96 maunds per acre. In the year quoted by Mr. Dobbie the realizations were only Rs. 79,158.

The average of these two years is 86,666 maunds, giving an average produce per acre of 22·97 maunds, both years producing less than would be yielded by 600 trees per acre at only 4 maunds per 100 trees, and it is a question whether 800 trees per acre is the general average over all the taluk. Assuming the produce to be only 23 maunds per acre at the low price of Rs. 3—8—0 per maund, the value of the crop would be about Rs. 80, of which Rs. 20 would be $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

See Captain Grant, para 19.

Mr. Ludlow takes Rs. 60 as the net value of the produce of an acre of supari garden and 110 Rs. of a garden cultivated with supari, cardamoms and pepper, in neither of which cases the proposed assessment would be too high according to the hitherto recognized proportion of rent to produce. If the interest on the capital expended in making the garden is calculated, a great reduction must be made.

Mr. Ricketts considers that the Halat should be taken as at Rs. 25 per acre, but the dealer must have calculated and deducted this before giving the price of Rs. 3—8—0 or whatever he may give. Colonel Anderson points out with satisfaction that actual experiments in rice lands shew that the assessment varies from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gross produce, and there is *prima facie* no reason why a precarious crop like supari should be more heavily rated. The difficulty of course lies in the uncertainty of estimating the real value of the crop as the data do not give information upon which reliance can be placed.

6. *Rice-Land*.—There are 33,130 Survey acres of rice land. The former average assessment was Rs. 2—8—2, now raised to 2—15—1 or an increase of 0—7—9 per acre. Captain Grant, I see, does not consider the old average at all low.

The grouping of villages in 6 classes is on the principle of reducing by 4 annas per class the highest maximum which is the regulator of the whole, and regarding which no information is ever given by the Survey Department.

The general reasons for so arranging the villages given in paras 57, 64 appear to be excellent, especially as it falls in to a great extent with the old assessment.

As regards the distribution of rates in detail, the Survey Officers are the only persons acquainted with the practical application of the technicalities of the system of classing. I believe 27 rates in dry and even 150 in wet land can be produced by combination, but no Revenue Officer is in a position to do more than venture an opinion on the moderation or otherwise of the lump assessment.

The Survey rates will add 14,530 Rupees to the existing assessment on occupied lands with a general average of 4·10.

7. *Dry Land*.—The new rates appear to me rather high in some cases if compared with the plans.

	As.	P.
Sira ...	4	11
Miriyur ...	3	2
Budihal ...	5	7
Sorab ...	5	3
Dodéri ...	3	6
Pavagada ...	5	1

The averages range from As. 5—10 to 3. In the taluks in the margin the averages are as shown, and in most parts of Sagar a crop of ragi can only be got off the land at intervals of 2 or 3 years, but after all the assessment must be very light.

* Note.—The point is noticed by Colonel Anderson in para 13 of his No. 579, dated 21st April 1873.

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8. If there was any truth in the popular notion that Sirappa Nayik's Shist was a liberal settlement there would be no ground for apprehension, provided we know that the area now occupied with garden at all corresponds with what is shown in the accounts; but so much doubt accompanies the circumstances, that few conclusions can be drawn from this, beyond the fact that as the people themselves have a good deal of faith in the tradition it might be satisfactory to them to see that the assessment is below the ancient one.

9. Theoretically the proposed rates may not appear too high, but as they are really founded on the collections of past years, the main point is whether the assessment has been found in practice to be moderate, the new rates give a general result of 7.83 per cent increase on occupied gardens arising from an increase of Rs. 1—4—4 per acre, and it might have been as well if statements had been given shewing separately the collections on garden and rice land, and the Halat for 20 years as illustrating the progress of both kinds of cultivation and the fluctuation of crop. Perhaps this has not been done owing to the distrust entertained by Captain Grant, (para 51) of the old divisions into rice and dry lands, as well as to the doubt regarding the extent to which smuggling exists. Be this as it may, the settlement of any one description of land can scarcely be decided apart from that of the whole taluk which involves higher average rates for garden, rice lands and kans, an assessment for the first time of the dry lands and the imposition of increased Local Fund rates and a low Irrigation cess, the whole amounting to an increase of 26 per cent on the highest revenue ever collected.

10. Excluding the additional taxation from Local Funds and Irrigation cess the addition to the assessment on Government lands in occupation is 13.1 per cent. The land revenue in the taluk has been very stationary, and many causes for this are assigned by Captain Grant (46) and by Mr. Bicketts which are beyond dispute. Moreover some of them are likely to operate more strongly in the future, especially the want of labor, and the steady rise of wages, a very serious matter when work has to be done by imported and highly paid laborers from Canara. I found by statements, I prepared myself from information on the spot, that a very great rise had taken place in the payments made to Canara coolies by whom a great portion of the annual labor in garden is performed. A rise in the price of supari has of course helped to improve the condition of the garden proprietors who are much better off than they were 20 years ago, but their profits have been reduced by the rise in wages and prices may not keep up.

11. As to rice lands a great extent is uncultivated for want of labor as is likely to remain so. Moreover a rise in the price of paddy does not necessarily benefit all the maganis, because in some sufficient rice is not grown for the consumption of the garden holders, and wages are partly paid in paddy which has to be brought from elsewhere. Generally speaking I have found as many complaints of the difficulty of cultivating arable land as of keeping up gardens.

12. The Malnad has certain peculiarities, which should not be forgotten. A climate, dreaded by outsiders, products limited in variety in many portions, sparse population of weakly constitutions, scanty labor, difficulty of access, the most valuable crop subject to fluctuations from season, and in many parts a load of ancestral debt on the proprietors, all of which contribute to retard the accumulation of capital among the mass of the people, though no doubt a number of the garden proprietors are men of wealth and position. It is difficult to draw any conclusions from the relative incidence of the land revenue on the population, but it appears that Sagar will pay a higher rate per head than the nearest Taluk Sorab, in which the land revenue as assessed on occupied land is Rs. 1,60,582 to a population of 45,707 or about Rs. 3.43 per head, while in Sagar the settlement exclusive of Halat, Local Fund and Irrigation cess, will be Rs. 5.428. The land revenue of the whole Province is nearly Rs. 1.43 per head of population.

13. About the year 1850 or so a good many attempts were made by the local officers to bring to book the permanent remissions of land revenue in Sagar and other taluks of the Malnad, which caused great irritation and many complaints at the time. When I first knew the Sagar Taluk in 1854, the effects were evident in the tumultuous appeals for remission at jamabandi; certainly there were many signs, of poverty, discontent and restlessness all over the taluk. After this the land revenue has remained stationary, and the condition of the people is improved owing to prices, but taking all things into consideration it appears to me that an increase of 26 per cent over the revenue of the highest year is more than should be imposed.

14. I have some hesitation in suggesting an interference with the amount of assessment fixed on the land under the revised settlement, because we have not full information of the proportion the assessment bears to the produce, because the detailed distribution is effected by a system with which the Classing Officers only are acquainted, and because the result is obtained in a great measure by increasing rates manifestly too low, and it is proper that dry lands and kans should be assessed. The Local Fund will be returned to the people directly in the shape of roads and other benefits, but the justice of imposing

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the irrigation cess appears very questionable. Whether the tanks were originally built by the ancient rulers or not, still they are practically now private property, and with the exception of those over which roads pass, their repair has not been undertaken by Government as was clear from a statement forwarded in 1867 by me of the expenditure on Public Works before the formation of the Public Works Department. The bunds are built of laterite slabs, and as they are not constructed in chains like the works in the Maidan they are not liable to breaching. Moreover a great proportion of the wet-land is not irrigated from tanks but from springs and channels led from the hills. There has already been some discussion on the point in connection with the settlement of the Shikarpur Taluk, and I am convinced that if the Irrigation cess is introduced into the Malnad, it will both cause great dissatisfaction and there will be a difficulty in finding any proper way of expending it for the benefit of those from whom it is taken.

Looking at the general circumstances of the taluk, especially the stationary revenue, the dearth of labor, the expense of bringing under cultivation fresh land and maintaining it after, as well as the Halat. system, I should have thought that an increase of ten per cent on a ten years' average of collections with the addition of the increased Local Fund would be as much as could be imposed with advantage.

Memorandum by the Survey Commissioner, No. 832 of 1874, dated camp Kumsi, 16th May 1874.

The following remarks are made in justification of the rates proposed for introduction into the Sagar Taluk.

2. I will first deal with the lump assessment realized in the past in comparison with that realizable under the new rates, with some remarks on prices in the past and in the present.

3. It must be evident that, in comparing the taxation of two different periods, we must consider circumstances of those two periods, the value of money as shown by prices, and the readiness or otherwise with which produce is generally saleable at the different times compared.

4. The following are the prices of the two years in juxtaposition as regards the staple articles extracted from Appendix No. 1 to Captain Grant's report.

Year.	Clean Rice, seers.	Supari, best, per maund.	Pepper per maund.	Jaggory per maund.	Cardamoms per maund.
1852-53 ..	32	4 4 0	3 12 0	1 0 0	31 13 0
1871-72 ..	14	6 0 0	6 4 0	1 10 0	113 14 0

5. It is true that the price of cardamoms has very considerably fallen during the last year, but it is plain that the incomparative prices all round on the average there is a difference of at least 50 per cent in favor of the latter year.

6. It is not a question of mere price too which has to be considered in these cases, it is a question of selling at any price for where difficulties of communication are considerable as was the case some 25 years ago in much of this tract of country, though Sagar from vicinity to the sea and the densely populated districts below the ghats had always a great advantage over inland Districts in this respect, still it is a matter too notorious to need proof that there is much greater activity in trade now than there was 25 or 30 years ago.

7. The proposed revenue—this will require some calculation and remarks in adjustment of the amounts calculated on as realizable under the respective heads.

8. The following are the estimates under each head made by me:—

	Rs.
State revenue in first year after Survey Settlement	1,70,442
One anna local cess	10,652
Irrigation cess	10,479

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9. Now it is estimated that Rs. 10,500 will be required in future to provide a legitimate remuneration for the village officers. At present the Patels have ostensibly nothing at all in the shape of emoluments, and the Shanbhogs have some Umbli land and Rs. 756 a year among them for 476 villages. It cannot be argued that they actually receive nothing now and therefore that any thing they receive must come out of the pocket of Government. In fact they are paid now at the expense of the treasury. The enormous amount of remissions, Rs. 88,679 even in 1871—72, affords an ample fund out of which the village officers could provide for themselves in the past, and as the whole revenue administration is based on the Shanbhogs it would be very absurd to suppose that people of influence and power like the village officers did not take care of themselves in the apportionment of remissions; these village officers are large holders of land, and the remuneration will go back to them in the form of a legitimate remission of revenue on a regular scale in place of an illegitimate appropriation by them on an unknown proportion.

10. Therefore I deduct this remuneration of Rs. 10,500 from the estimated realizations, Rs. 1,70,442, leaving so far the net sum of Rs. 1,59,942; to this I add the irrigation cess Rs. 10,179, which is an entirely new form of taxation, and added to the above sum of Rs. 1,59,942, makes up a total of Rs. 1,70,121, as the taxation of land appearing as occupied in this taluk under the Survey settlement.

11. But there are still two heads of deduction from the above amount. First, there is the extent of remissions on account of Mundmánya and Alvi which it will be necessary to continue under the settlement until they expire by expiration of the term for which they were granted. After an investigation, which the advanced state of preparation of the settlement papers now admitted of, Captain Grant (para 49 of his appended report No. 371 of the 9th instant) estimates that Rs. 500 will meet the amount of remissions which must be given.

12. Secondly, it must be remembered that the old assessment is on the warg or entry of the holder in the Government accounts; this entry merely shows that a holder paid so much in each year for all the land he held in any village, without any record whatever of what extent of land he held. A land holder could point out a ry land he pleased as included in his warg, and have it surveyed and entered as part of it without any immediate increase of his payment to Government, so long as he abstained from infringing on the limits pointed out by some other land holder without fear of question except by the Shanbhog or Patel, who were in many cases the persons chiefly interested and could at any rate be induced to abstain from objection especially by an influential wargdar; the Shanbhog and Patel were quite safe in whatever they might allow to be done in this way, as there was no Government record whatever on which they could be brought to book for allowing land not belonging to a warg to be included in it.

13. Thus in our survey, which for the first time defined the limits and areas of wargs, much land has been undoubtedly included in wargs which was not actually hitherto occupied by the wargdars and from which hitherto they derived no profit. The land appearing as Government unoccupied waste is—first, land which no wargdar cared to claim, or secondly, land which no wargdar of sufficient influence to carry his point had the face to claim. Now when the revised assessment is given out, wargdars will retain or resign at their pleasure those of the survey fields which are entered to their names which they have never cultivated; how much they will retain or how much resign of such lands it is impossible to say; but, considering the enormous inequality of the old assessment and that the cases of large increase of the old assessment will be greatest in the case of influential persons who from their position would have been able in the survey to extend their limits most, I think that we must be prepared for some considerable resignations of land; I am probably making a moderate estimate if I put such resignations at land bearing survey assessment of Rs. 4,000; they may amount to a good deal more and they may be somewhat less, but I am content to estimate the possible amount at this rate though I cannot be certain that it may not be exceeded.

14. I will here give an illustration of the mode in which supposed resignation of land would under the old system be worked in practice, and how the land supposed to have been resigned would again appear in the survey records as occupied. B, a holder of land, held two wargs No. 1 and 2, each, say, bearing an old assessment of Rs. 100; each of these wargs comprised garden, rice and dry crop land amounting to acres 100, though no record existed of the total area or of the amount of each description of land or of the locality, so as to enable identification of the land really in each warg, this would rest solely on the statement of the Shanbhog. B resigned warg No. 2, and the whole of the assessment is transferred to the head of "remissions." But his actual relinquishment of land by no means included what he should have ceased to cultivate bearing assessment Rs. 100 though that sum was no longer levied from him; with the connivance of the Shanbhog, B could keep any portion he chose in cultivation for efficient check of the Shanbhog's proceedings there was none, and in fact any attempt at check would have to be based on information supplied by the Shanbhog himself.

15. When the survey came, B most certainly claimed not only the part he all along surreptitiously cultivated of the nominally resigned lands, say acres 80, but he also pointed out as his so much of this

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nominally resigned land which he did not cultivate, as well as of any other unclaimed waste land adjacent as he wished to retain the refusal of at the settlement, and he could do this with impunity so long as he kept on good terms with the Shanbhog and did not include in his claim land coveted by some more influential person. It by no means follows that B will retain all this land at the settlement, he secures the refusal and pays nothing for it in the mean time; the "occupied area" as recorded by the survey and the assessment thereof are swollen by the amount of all the survey assessment of this land which *in fact* is not occupied now and to some degree will assuredly be not retained at the settlement. In 1871—72 the sum appearing under the head of remissions is at its minimum amount, but it still amounted to Rs. 88,679, against Rs. 1,48,251 realized in the same year, while according to the survey the assessment of the land recorded as unoccupied is but Rs. 11,500, against Rs. 1,70,442 the assessment of the land claimed and recorded as occupied. Some part of the "remissions" may doubtless be due to reduction of assessment on occupied land, but the greater proportion is I believe due to assessment struck off on account of land nominally resigned. The disproportion between the survey assessment of all the unoccupied unclaimed waste and even half the amount under the head of "remissions" will shew to what extent the system of fraud here described has been carried on.

16. Of course it is but natural to suppose that every wargdar would at once resign any uncultivated land recorded to his name in the survey if he found he could not cultivate it or sublet it, but a potent cause will be at work to check such resignations, namely, the fear of the land being taken up by others who would prefer to cultivate on their own account to holding as subtenants of others and paying a rent much in excess of the Government assessment. The Halepaikes are such a class of people and of them the holders of land are very jealous; as long as the wargdars can keep the land on their own names, the Halepaikes can only obtain it as subtenants; once a survey number is resigned by a wargdar, there is nothing to prevent a Halipyke taking it up and one tenant would be lost to the wargdar. This is by no means an undesirable end to attain, for a good admixture of small tenants cultivating their own holdings is a better state of things than all the land being in the hands of a comparatively small number of large holders, the rest of the agricultural class being their subtenants and paying them rates far in excess of the Government demand.

17. If we were remedying an assessment already fairly uniform, I should not expect that much land would be resigned though the holder may not be able to cultivate it all immediately. But we are revising an assessment in which the wildest extremes of over and under assessment prevail, and the sudden change and increase in the Government demand on those who may have been paying merely nominal rates hitherto may induce resignations to a great extent, and it is not probable that tenants would be at once forthcoming to take up this resigned land; the whole influence of the wargdars would be exerted to prevent any of their subtenants leaving and setting up for themselves as Government ryots.

18. Nothing is more certain than the fact that a good deal of land was claimed by wargdars in the survey and recorded to their names which they had never cultivated or derived any profit from and moreover without any immediate increase of assessment, and that if any wargdar finds his future payment on revision of assessment burdensome he will resign some or all of this unprofitable land and reduce the Government demand on him by the amount of the survey assessment of that resigned land, and farther it is also certain that a reduction of the assessment of the taluk even 10 per cent below the present realizations would have the most infinitesimal effect in reducing such resignations.

19. I would further note that an assessment so low, even if the Government could afford it, as would induce the present holders to adopt the dog in the manger policy of retaining land which they can turn to no account themselves merely to prevent others getting it who could turn it to better account, is economically undesirable.

20. Having thus adopted Rs. 4,000 as the survey valuation of land nominally occupied, which we may expect to find resigned when the new rates are given out. I will proceed with the comparison of the old and new assessment.

21. The one anna local cess I exclude entirely from the realizations under the survey assessment, as it is to be spent entirely in the taluk for improvements of which land holders there will reap the benefit; I also similarly exclude from past realizations the proceeds of the half anna cess hitherto realized.

22. At para 9 the net realizable survey assessment of the land claimed as occupied, including irrigation cess, and excluding estimated payments to village officers, is put at Rs. 1,70,421; from this we have to deduct the sum of Rs. 500 on account of Mundmanya and Alvi, continuable remissions, and Rs. 4,000, the estimate adopted for the assessment of land nominally occupied which will be resigned, which may however prove to be a good deal more; a total reduction of Rs. 4,500, leaving a net estimated revenue under the survey settlement of Rs. 1,65,921, against Rs. 1,48,181, realized in 1871—72, an increase of Rs.

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17,740 or 12 per cent. If the land holders find the survey rates so low as to induce them to hold on to all the land to which they have secured the entry of their names and even to farther secure some of the Government assessed waste, the increase will be more, but this will be entirely in their own hands.

23. Possible increases in the realizations from kans or from grazing I take no notice of as items extraneous to land revenue properly so called; the former will result entirely from more careful administration of forest products, and the latter if anything is gained will be entirely from outsiders, as it is proposed to grant grazing free to the people of the taluk with the utmost liberality.

24. Now to compare the assessment of 1852—53 of 1871—72 with that proposed under the survey and estimated as above.

Year.			Standard Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.
1852—53	..	...	2,37,762	1,00,818	1,35,371
1871—72	...	...	2,39,510	88,679	1,48,254

25. The survey realizable assessment as above estimated being Rs. 1,65,921, this being a fixed and definite demand on the land it refers to, subject to no remissions whatever.

26. Consider the prices of 1852—53 as shewn in para (4) and the activity of trade which then existed, and it will be seen how very much lighter the proposed survey assessment will set on the whole taluk than the sum realized in 1852—53.

27. Appended is a report from Captain Grant which I requested him to make in analysis of the inequalities of the old assessment, of this I must ask a careful consideration. The District Officers write about the old assessment as if it was based on any principle; whether the so called full or standard assessment was or not at any time it is impossible to say; if it was, there is no doubt it has become utterly corrupted of this Captain Grant gives instances in the tables appended to para 6 of his report, where the old rates are calculated out on the acre as ascertained by the survey, for before the survey nothing was known of the areas held, and rates double those which are proposed by the survey are shewn to have been collected in whole villages.

28. In para 12 and 13 of Captain Grant's report are shewn instances of how permanent remissions have been given, and the old assessment utterly corrupted, where even without the remission the old assessment was far from excessive. In the village alluded to in para 13, the collections have actually fallen from Rs. 200 in 1848 to Rs. 143 in 1872, while the remissions have risen from the very high proportion of Rs. 438 in 1848 to Rs. 611 in 1871—72; here the remissions are actually more than four times the collections. It would be waste of time to follow Captain Grant through his report. I will only add, if farther evidence of gross inequality and of the way the officers granting remissions have been deceived is necessary, it can be supplied to any extent desired.

29. Ten whole villages are shewn by Captain Grant in the 6th para of his report, the old rates and old assessment of which are far in excess of the survey rates and assessment, and many more entire villages could be quoted, if necessary, whose survey assessment is a reduction on the old assessment. If these villages could pay such high rate and pull through, it must be evident that they will thrive on the much lower rates of the survey, and if they can pay and thrive on the survey rates, there can be no reason why other villages should not thrive and also pay the survey rates.

30. It is evident that Major Onslow was not satisfied with the revenue he was drawing from this taluk, for in 1850 he endeavoured to increase the revenue, but in the entire absence of trustworthy data, such as a general survey could alone afford, he was of course beaten in the long run, and his attempt to increase the revenue resulted in increased confusion in the old assessment.

31. I will now devote a few remarks to the criticisms of the different officers who have reviewed the Sagar proposals. I will first notice Major Hay's remarks, which are of a very general nature.

32. He states that past collections are taken as the guiding principle, but is under a pure delusion, here the guiding principles of our settlements being very different to the sole past collections.

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33. Major Hay, in para 5, writes as though it is a fault in the Bombay system that it does not base assessment on a certain proportion of produce.—I am sure that he cannot quote any system of settlement which did base its assessments on a proportion of produce which did not prove a most utter failure in practice; there is notoriously nothing so difficult to obtain trustworthy returns of as average agricultural produce and of net profits derived therefrom.

34. Major Hay in his para 5 says "none of the officers mentioned say anything about short crops 'in bad seasons; although supari is a very uncertain crop.' I find a distinct mention of the 'blight which frequently ruins the whole crop,' in para 9 of Mr. Dobbie's Memo on the garden cultivation of the Sagar Taluk appended to Captain Grant's report in this taluk and in para 13 of my forwarding letter No. 579 of 24th April 1873, when writing regarding the value of the garden crops, I stated as follows "it must be borne in mind however that these garden products are all very delicate in growth and liable to failure."

* * * *

35. Major Hay endeavours to deduce the total production of supari in the Sagar Taluk from the quantity which pays halat, and adopting those figures deduces the result that the gross produce of an acre of supari would be about Rs. 80, but we find old rates in garden land in whole villages in excess of Rs. 30 per acre and over Rs. 40 per acre in single cases; the halat may amount per acre to Rs. 25 to 35, how therefore the gross produce of an acre could be only worth Rs. 80 is a problem, at such a rate who would cultivate: I have no hesitation in asserting that the gross produce of a fair supari garden in fair cultivation amounts to at least Rs. 150 per acre on the average, and supari is never grown solely, other valuable crops of some kind always accompany it.

36. But it is difficult to seriously discuss an estimate based on the acceptance of the quantity of supari which pays duty as the true quality produced; we have an article which is of great value; a man's head-load would easily amount to 2 maunds or about 68 lbs which would represent Rs. 2—8 duty; there is a perfectly open frontier on a length of many miles totally unguarded, and the gardens in North and South Canara where there is no halat are frequently within five minutes' walk or less of Mysore gardens where there is halat; is it possible that there should not be a great amount of smuggling with such inducements and under such circumstances? There is moreover some internal consumption which does not pay halat at all; this may be a small proportion of the whole, but still it amounts to something, for this in estimating the gross production Major Hay allows nothing.

37. I do not think it is here necessary to again go into detailed estimates of produce of supari regarding which I give an opinion not only on the data before me in relation to Sagar, but also on my experience of the same kind of cultivation in Canara, regarding which I also find elaborate estimates made by Mr. Stokes 40 years ago which go far beyond any thing I have stated as a fair and moderate average on a succession of years.

* * * *

39. I will now advert to Captain Ludlow's remarks as briefly as possible. The supposed addition of 26 per cent to the revenue which is adverted to by Captain Ludlow and others is a pure delusion; it includes the payments to one anna local fund and that to village officers, which go back at once into the taluk and at once strike off just one half of the increase and reduce it to 12 per cent after excluding kans and grazing for reasons given in para 21 above.

40. Captain Ludlow compares the Sagar garden cultivation with Sorab. Captain Ludlow states in his 1st para that the average garden rate "in Sorab was Rs. 15, but this was somewhat low, and the "Sagar gardens can certainly stand a higher figure than Rs. 15, Captain Grant has fixed it at Rs. 18—4, * * * the average arrived at appears high, and an average of Rs. 17—8 cannot with any degree of safety be exceeded."

41. There is no hesitation or want of the fullest self reliance in this remarkably decided opinion, but it is unfortunate that Captain Ludlow does not give more detailed grounds for proposing this reduction of from Rs. 18—4 to Rs. 17—8 or 12 annas per acre, which is a reduction of about 4 per cent on the proposed assessment. The most remarkable point about this opinion is that Captain Ludlow can in travelling about this taluk have seen but the outsidcs of a few of the many hundreds of the gardens in question, for tracks don't run through supari gardens and can therefore by no human means at any rate be in possession of the information he claims and must possess to justify so minute a discrimination, and as regards the very few gardens he has ever seen, I am not aware that he was able to make that critical, close, and internal examination of them, which is necessary to any decision on assessment, much less to so fine and delicate a distinction as is involved in deciding that an assessment of 4 per cent more or less being too high or too low.

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42. It is farther to be remarked that Captain Ludlow has made what is called the *jamabandi* of this taluk for some two or three years; he has evidently increased and also I presume decreased assessments as variations occur in the collections and remissions every year; the statements given in Captain Grant's letter No. 371 of the 9th instant shew that he was collecting rates enormously in excess of the survey rates in whole villages, and still higher rates on individuals when, if his information was as complete as might be inferred from his opinions, he was bound to afford heavy remissions in some cases and disallow them in others. I do not blame him for not doing so, for in truth if an ordinary mortal he had no other source of information, but what the *Shanbhogs* chose to disclose.

43. I will not follow Captain Ludlow into his calculations about produce of *supari* beyond saying that 700 trees per acre may be a fair average to take for the whole gardens of a taluk, but that no good garden has less than 1,000 or 1,200 trees to the acre. In many cases he has actually collected a Government assessment of Rs. 40 per acre from gardens of no remarkable excellence.

44. In para 4 Captain Ludlow speaks of the great and "in some cases not unreasonable outcry" against the Sorab settlement. Captain Ludlow has, I believe, prepared a report on the Sorab settlement, and I certainly think that the enunciation of opinions of this kind on the *ipse dixit* of an inexperienced officer is to be condemned; when we see his report a judgment can be formed as to how far he is justified in his opinion and whether he has any safe grounds for forming it; we can also contrast his opinion with other information with which we shall not be unprovided.

45. Captain Ludlow first assumes that Sorab is highly assessed at Rs. 3—2—0 average per acre, and thence draws the inference "that Sagar cannot with any show of reason be saddled with an average rate of assessment of Rs. 2—15—1 per acre, as to the double crop the yield of those lands does not come up to the single crop of average lands in the Shikarpur Taluk."

These are all assertions which may be taken *quantum valent* with reference to Captain Ludlow's means of forming such an opinion justly. I can only say that having given our best attention to the subject, Captain Grant and I have come to a very different conclusion. The double crop land in Sagar is much more abundant than in Sorab or Shikarpur from the much greater supply of water, the 6th para of Captain Grant's report appended gives instances of whole villages paying rice rates hitherto averaging Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6 and upwards per acre. Captain Ludlow winds up with the dictum that it will be dangerous to raise the average rice rate above Rs. 0—1—10 per acre, the old average being Rs. 2—8—2, this gives Rs. 2—10—0 as his idea of the proper rate against Rs. 2—15—1, the average rate on the whole taluk deduced from the survey rates on each group of villages—a reduction of Rs. 0—3—1 per acre. This is rather a fine distinction to draw, and few Settlement Officers who have spent their lives on settlement work would hazard the drawing so fine a line on a mere general knowledge of a taluk more than which a District Officer cannot possess.

46. Similarly, Captain Ludlow lays down 4 annas per acre as the proper rate for dry crop land against Rs. 0—4—10. The average on the whole taluk resulting from our rates.

47. In para 6 Captain Ludlow states it is popularly supposed "that the Sagar cultivators are a wealthy body of men, but this is a fallacy." Colonel H. M. Elliott, I have noted in my report on this taluk, certainly held the opinion condemned by Captain Ludlow, and both Captain Grant and I held that general opinion after seeing a great deal of the taluk. Of course, it would be too much to say that any body of men including some 2,000 or 3,000 individuals are all wealthy, but Captain Grant's report appended shows that merely nominal assessments were paid on gardens by many, and excessive rates by others, who, it is not too much to assume, were the class who had no friends. If any lightness of assessment could make any poor there should be no want of paupers. As for the difficulty experienced in getting in the revenue last year alluded to at the end of Captain Ludlow's 6th para, it is unfortunate that he does not give specific data that we might be able to check off the instances. There certainly was no want of cases of excessive assessment under the old rates, the payment of which must have been always difficult. How such assessments as some of those brought forward were allowed to continue unmodified it would be difficult to explain, except by the fact that the *Shanbhogs* were the lords of all and through their eyes alone could anything be seen; it is not that remissions were not given, for it is plain that up to the last they were given freely not to those who really required them, but to those who had influence and therefore had the largest remissions already.

48. Captain Ludlow lays considerable stress on the rise in the wages of labor in Sagar and on the falling prices. Prices have undoubtedly fallen much in the last five years, but they are far above those of 20 years ago to which point they are not likely to fall again, as there is no probability whatever of money falling in value to the point of 20 years back. Wages rise with prices, and it is a matter of

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notoriety are now falling again with prices in obedience to economic law. South Canara labor is largely employed in North Canara in the Department of Public Works, and now at lower rates than three years ago. Wages always lag in their rise behind prices and also lag in their fall, but the rise and fall surely occur.

49. I will not go into Mr. Ricketts' comments; they are mostly of a general nature, based, when, not so evidently on Captain Ludlow's remarks, as he himself has avowedly a very slight knowledge of the Sagar Taluk.

50. In conclusion, I must note that, when the old assessment has through corruption become so utterly unequal as it is in Sagar, it is impossible to effect a revision on the most moderate basis without greatly increasing the payments of those who have profited by the past state of things; were the future assessment fixed at a total of even one lak of rupees, the payments of many would be enormously increased, while under the proposed assessment the payments of those who suffered under the past state of things will be greatly reduced. The Survey Officers have a double duty to perform—to secure the State its just dues, as well as to fix rates which shall be fair and moderate to the people. The State cannot unfortunately do without its revenue and has full calls upon it for increased expenditure in improvement of administration, as well as for the remission of petty taxes which press heavily on industry. To the settlement of the Sagar Taluk most special attention has been given, and I have no doubt whatever regarding the proposed rates though, whether those or rates 25 per cent or 50 per cent lower are introduced, dissatisfaction will exist on the part of those who paid exceptionally low rates hitherto. But is this any just reason for abandoning the just demands of the State?

51. I have above reckoned the Irrigation cess at State revenue; if this cess which amounts to Rs. 10,479 is abandoned, it will amount to a reduction of about 7 per cent, and bring down the total increase to 5 per cent; assuming that some portion of this cess may be in other taluks embodied in the State revenue I would include the same proportion in that of Sagar, if half is taken it would make the total increase about 8½ per cent which happens to agree with Major Hay's estimate. By resignations of unproductive land, this might be further reduced by two or three per cent.

52. It cannot be expected that the proposed settlement will be popular with a large portion of the land holders of the Sagar Taluk, neither would it be possible to make a settlement on the basis of uniformity of rates in proportion to productiveness, which would be popular with them. Even if 50 per cent were taken off the revenue estimated as realizable under the settlement, the payments of the most influential land holders would be greatly increased from the fact that their payments hitherto have been on an entirely corrupt base. It is not four annas per acre more or less on an average assessment

*The average Survey rates excluding fractions.

of Rs. * three per acre on rice, or one rupee per acre more or less on Rs.* eighteen per acre on garden which would reconcile to the settlement a land holder who has hitherto paid a half or a fourth of the proposed survey rate; a reduction of the average survey rate by four annas on rice, and Re. one on garden would produce a total reduction of upwards of Rs. 12,000 in the taluk without in any way satisfying those who will least like the settlement as proposed. A just uniform assessment with the loss of the favored position they have secured at the expense of their more uninfluential neighbours will be the real cause of discontent, and it is impossible to devise any means of obviating it. The counterpoise is to be found in the fact that the more fraudulent assessment is brought to light and remedied, the more will be the relief afforded to those who have been paying more than their just dues in past times.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 371, dated Kumsi, 9th May 1874.

I have the honor to furnish the report called for in your memo No. 663 of the 18th April 1874 upon the inequalities in the old assessment of the Sagar Taluk.

2. In my report No. 158 of 1873, submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of the taluk in question, I stated that great inequality prevailed in the incidence of the old rates of assessment, and before proceeding to a more detailed illustration of the truth of that statement I will briefly notice those portions of my original report which bear upon the question in point. In para 31 two sets of rates were stated to be in force (1) the old rates supposed to be the Shist of Sivappa Nayik with added patti, and (2) the more modern rates which have been imposed as rice and garden cultivation spread. The first set of rates suffered in their integrity by all kinds of tampering with the accounts, such as changing the assessment of certain wargs, and then relinquishing the inferior and lowly assessed warg to which the assessment belonging to a far more valuable warg had been fraudulently entered in the accounts. Proof of this can be found in the heavy assessment entered in the accounts against the relinquished wargs.

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3. The more modern rates were imposed on the Mandanaya and Alvi system fully described in para 83 of my original report and to which I will allude later on.

4. The absence of any survey of the land and, as a consequence, unlimited opportunities of encroachment on surrounding waste (Para 31), together with the influential character of the majority of the land holders (Para 36) are the causes to which must be attributed the extraordinary difference in the old rates of assessment which I shall presently shew, but I am inclined to attach very great importance to yet another cause alluded to in para 67 of my report, *viz.*, the tendency of the framers of the old assessment and the revenue officials to raise the assessment near places of note, while the more distant villages completely escaped their scrutiny.

5. I illustrated my original report, in so far as it dealt with the inequalities of the old assessment, by a statement showing the actual rate under the old system in each Magai (Appendix 2). Although the statement in question might have been more detailed, it nevertheless appeared to me to prove beyond doubt the existence of a most unequal and faulty system of assessment.

6. I now give a few more detailed illustrations of the inequalities of the old assessment. The following statement shews the old and new assessment, and also the old and new average rate on all descriptions of land for ten villages in which the operation of the proposed rates is to considerably reduce the old assessment :—

Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	New or Survey Assessment.	Old Rates on—			New Rates on—			
					Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I	1	Lingadhalli...	... 951	6 3	0 0	0 0	8 0	33 11	3 0	0 0	4 0
"	2	Nadavad Sirvanti	... 120	41	0 0	0 0	5 4	8 0	0 0	4 0	3 5
"	3	Kattimakkki	... 150	120	0 0	0 0	5 8	6 5	0 0	0 0	3 12
II	4	Sihleri ...	... 378	5 0	0 0	0 0	4 11	4 26	0 0	5 9	1 14
"	5	Alvi ...	... 20	15	0 0	0 0	11 5	2 2	0 0	5 11	3 10
III	6	Kadavalli ...	... 121	164	0 0	0 0	6 0	6 25	8 11	0 4	6 0
IV	7	Kudalalli ...	... 289	250	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 21	2 11	0 0	0 2
"	8	Nadavalli ...	... 18	63	0 0	0 0	2 5	7 0	0 0	4 0	2 9
"	9	Davara ...	... 160	108	0 0	0 0	2 2	11 27	3 2	0 0	3 1
VI	10	Uradki ...	... 60	40	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 20	0 0	0 4	0 0

7. The following statement shews the old and new assessment, and the old and new average rates on all descriptions of land for 15 villages in which the operation of the proposed rates is to considerably enhance the old assessment :—

Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	New or Survey Assessment.	Old Rates on—			New Rates on—						
					Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
I	1	Udri ...	109	1 27	0 0	0 2	8 0	13 6	10 0	6 0	2 13	4 23	11 3	
"	2	Brahmanvad Sirvanti.	11	7	0 0	0 0	7 8	0 0	0 0	4 5	2 13	11 0	0 0	
"	3	Harkeri ...	12	21	0 0	0 0	2 10	11 2	0 0	4 11	3 6	8 11	0 0	
II	4	Alvi ...	610	185	0 0	0 1	9 11	6 7	9 0	5 4	3 12	11 19	4 7	
"	5	Mangarvalli	812	162	0 0	0 0	4 2	9 19	1 5	0 5	4 3	12	2 21	3 7
"	6	Manalo ...	15	38	0 0	0 0	6 11	3 2	5 4	0 8	0 2	10 8	4 5	1
III	7	Alali ...	231	521	0 1	3 0	15 6	0 0	0 0	2 6	2 2	7 6	0 0	0
"	8	Nallur ...	791	1 27	0 0	0 1	6 3	19 0	0 0	4 3	2 15	8 11	0 0	0
IV	9	Kankod ...	28	115	0 0	0 0	7 10	0 0	0 0	4 6	2 8	8 0	0 0	0
"	10	Barangod...	121	217	0 0	0 0	2 0	0 0	8 0	3 4	3 10	0 0	0	0
"	11	Attigar ...	13	100	0 0	0 1	2 21	3 3	2 0	5 4	3 9	7 21	0 0	0
V	12	Palegari ...	17	24	0 0	0 1	2 2	0 0	0 0	2 3	2 6	9 0	0 0	0
"	13	Kujadani ...	12	26	0 0	0 1	3 2	0 0	0 0	2 8	2 8	6 0	0 0	0
"	14	Alali ...	1913	3,552	0 0	0 1	3 3	16 7	9 0	2 11	2 10	2 15	8 2	2
VI	15	Uralgallu ..	143	352	0 0	0 1	1 11	1 10	8 0	2 6	2 9	9 8	5 4	4

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8. There is no difference in the circumstances of the villages, which appear in the two statements, belonging to the same group or class, which could possibly justify the difference which appears in the old rates in columns 7 and 8, nor is there sufficient difference in the circumstances of the whole taluk, much as they vary, to justify the difference in the old rates which appear in those columns of the two statements generally, apart from the question of grouping. The absence of any old rate on dry crop is due to custom, but with the rice and garden rates the case is very different, the whole aim of the framers of the assessment being supposed to have been directed towards devising suitable rates of assessment for those lands.

9. The village of Nadvad Sirvanti, No. 2 of statement 1, adjoins the village of Brahmanvad Sirvanti, No. 2 of statement 2; let us see what difference there is in the rates. The former, Nadvad Sirvanti, pays an average rate per acre of Rs. 8—5—4 for its rice land, while the latter, Brahmanvad Sirvanti, pays an average rate per acre of only Rs. 9—7—8. The survey rates are Rs. 3—5—4 and Rs. 2—13—11 per acre respectively. The village of Absi, No. 5 of statement 1, is not quite so well situated as the village of Ili, No. 4 of statement 2, and yet the former has been paying Rs. 5—2—2 per acre for its rice land, and the latter only Rs. 1—9—1 per acre. The survey rates are Rs. 3—10—0 and Rs. 3—12—11 respectively, showing the rice lands of Ili to be richer than those of Absi. In class V there are no villages which have had their assessment decreased by the proposed rates, the old rates being low throughout, *vide* Nos. 12, 13 and 14 of statement 2.

10. The inequality of the old garden rates is even more startling than that of the rice lands, for instance, in Lingadhalli, No. 1 of statement 1, and Udri No. 1 of statement 2, precisely similar gardens as judged by the survey assessment, are paying average rates of Rs. 33—11—3 and Rs. 13—6—10 respectively, the survey average rates being Rs. 24—15—5 and Rs. 23—11—3.

11. In Dyavara, No. 9 statement 1, the average old garden rate per acre is Rs. 27—3—2; in Harkeri No. 3 of statement 2, the average old garden rate per acre is Rs. 2 only; and yet the survey papers now show that there is but little difference in the two villages, the survey average rate per acre being Rs. 14—12—10 and Rs. 14 respectively.

12. The figures for the village of Attigar, No. 11 of statement 2, shows that falsification of the accounts must have taken place at sometime or another. The total revenue realized in 1871—72 was Rs. 83; the Survey assessment will be Rs. 160. The old average rate for rice is Rs. 1—2—2 per acre and for garden Rs. 13—3—2. Rs. 83 appear in the old accounts as permanent, and Rs. 21 as temporary, remission. When the lands of this village were measured, only 23 guntas were found to be waste, the remainder being all occupied and the gardens flourishing.

13. The village of Uralgulla, No. 15 of statement 2, has been paying an average rate of Rs. 1—1—11 for its rice land and of Rs. 1—10—8 for its garden. The permanent remissions are heavy and have increased from Rs. 438 in A. D. 1847—48 to Rs. 611 in 1871—72. Strange to say the collections in this village were as high as Rs. 200 in 1848, and have now fallen to Rs. 143 in 1871—72. Here obviously is an instance of the rights of Government being sacrificed under cover of the wretched system of permanent remissions. The revenue has fallen year by year by the following fluctuations:—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1848	200	1864	180
1852	174	1868	131
1856	181	1872	143
1860	170		

By the present survey 160 acres of rice are found to be in occupancy and 21 acres waste; garden, 12 a, 18 g, occupied—2 a, 14 g, waste. In the case of this village the great rise in prices during late years and the improvement in the condition of the taluk generally has only resulted in a loss of State revenue representing about 28 per cent since A. D. 1848.

14. The few cases I have cited are very fair specimens of what is a common state of things in the Sagar Taluk.

15. I now proceed to shew the incidence of the old assessment upon individual holdings. The accounts are not sufficiently advanced to enable me to select what would be the most appropriate and convincing illustrations of the inequality of the old assessment in this respect, but still a good deal may be gathered from the cases I am now able to put forward. The following statement shews the old and new assessment, and the old and new average rates, for each wardar in the village of Mallankunli, class III:—

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Name of village.	Number.	Name of Warglar.			Old Rates on—			New Rates on—		
			Old Assessment.	New Assessment.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mallankudi.	1	Mariyappa bin Subbiya	3 4 11 7 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 5 4	26 10 8
	2	Subbiya bin Mariyappa	28 15 2 45 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	14 5 11	.....	.....	24 8 6
	3	Devu Bhatt bin Timmabhatt	198 5 2 111 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	20 1 0	.....	.....	20 15 1
	4	Sannaiya bin Kottaiya	148 15 4 107 12 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 6 7	.....	20 9 3
	5	Surappa bin Manjiya	67 14 7 64 12 0	0 0	.....	.....	22 13 3	.....	.....	21 12 3
	6	Dugaiya bin Mariyappa	12 3 6 0 8 0	0 0	.....	9 13 9	.....	.....	2 3 7	.....
	7	Surappa	10 2 7 5 12 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 12 8	23 0 0
	8	Lakshmanappa kom Subbhatt	39 6 2 21 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	39 6 2	.....	.....	21 0 0
	9	Digan Maniya	65 10 0 44 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	20 2 7	.....	.....	19 8 1
	10	Alemani Timmabhatt	5 8 9 7 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	24 10 5	.....	.....	22 3 7
	11	Manjibhatt	39 6 4 35 8 0	0 0	.....	.....	25 6 8	.....	.....	22 14 5
	12	Marandi Devappa	38 0 3 26 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	27 15 9	.....	.....	21 10 8
	13	Dakka Bangabhatt	34 8 6 31 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	30 13 2	.....	.....	24 12 9
	14	Maria Sannappa	46 6 2 56 8 0	0 0	.....	.....	16 6 9	.....	.....	20 0 0
	15	Ganpati Manjiya	51 0 5 50 8 0	0 0	.....	.....	20 5 4	.....	.....	20 0 0
	16	Devan Bhinnappa	53 4 11 32 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	44 2 7	.....	.....	25 1 7
	17	Kereemadu Puttaya	25 11 1 45 12 0	0 0	.....	.....	12 6 1	0 6 0	.....	23 0 9
	18	Subbhatt bin Pannaiya	53 13 2 33 8 0	0 0	.....	.....	21 6 0	0 8 6	.....	25 4 4
	19	Thimabhatta	32 5 11 43 8 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 8 0	23 3 1
	20	Putthhatt bin Honbhatt	32 6 3 45 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	17 12 6	0 5 6	.....	25 0 0
			862 5 0 812 0 0	0 0						

16. Mallankudi is almost purely a garden village; the old assessment of the whole village in 1871—72 was Rs. 362—5—0 to be reduced by the proposed settlement to Rs. 812.

17. The old rate is not given for holdings Nos. 1, 4, 7 and 19, the separation into garden and rice in the old accounts being too imperfect for such a purpose.

18. Warglar No. 2 pays Rs. 11—5—11 per acre for about the best garden in the whole village, while warglar No. 8 pays Rs. 39—6—2 per acre for a decidedly inferior garden.

19. A similar inequality pervades the whole assessment of the village, nor can there be the slightest doubt that the majority of the warglars will be delighted to have the survey assessment. Warglars Nos. 2, 14, 17 and 20 will very naturally consider the Survey assessment very high, but the relief to the remaining warglars must be most beneficial, the truth being that the Survey rates are pitched infinitely lower than the old rates.

20. The following statement shows the same particulars, as for the villages just dealt with, for Kelgi Golgot, a village of the Sirvanti Magani and belonging to the 3rd class:—

Name of village.	Number.	Name of Warglar.			Old Rates on—			New Rates on—		
			Old Assessment.	New Assessment.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kelgi Golgot.	1	Sankanna kom Subbiya	60 1 3 79 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 1	14 2 6
	2	Subbiya bin Puttaya	61 2 10 75 1 0	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 4	16 11 5
	3	Bhadrabhatt	33 4 1 30 4 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	0 7 7	6 10	13 13 2
	4	Venkata bin Sundiya	21 5 6 56 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2	23 0 11
	5	Venkata Venkatar	18 1 0 25 12 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 5	16 13 8
	6	Putti Thanna kom Narayappa	34 13 8 35 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 6	17 13 11
	7	Subbiya bin Narayachetti	41 15 10 23 4 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 9	15 14 11
	8	Narayappa bin Subbiya	45 5 13 28 0 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8	13 3 2
	9	Herd Raudya	34 9 3 67 4 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 9	14 0 2
	10	Raudya bin Narappa	31 4 0 43 2 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5	19 15 0
	11	Sankanna Subbanna	9 0 3 1 12 0	0 0	.....	2 0 7	.....	.....	14 1	.....
	12	Veli Venkatar kom Subbiya	31 7 8 24 4 0	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 10	13 5 4
	13	Gudballi theppudaya bin Viraya	2 1 5 3 8 0	0 0		1 0 1			0 2	
	14	Ganpa Laya	2 13 1 7 8 0	0 0		1 2 0			1 6	
			455 2 5 516 4 0	4 0						

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Unfortunately the distinction into garden and rice is so defective in the old accounts, that I am unable to give the old rates excepting in three instances (Nos. 11, 13 and 14) in which the holdings are entirely rice, but the totals in columns 4 and 5 will suffice to show how very unequally the old assessment of the whole village was distributed amongst the various wargdars.

21. Wargdar No. 7 holds the best rice land in the village, and his garden land is fairly good, yet his assessment has been reduced from Rs. 41—15—10 to Rs. 26—4—0 or about 69 per cent.

22. Wargdar No. 4 on the contrary has had his assessment raised from Rs. 21—5—6 to Rs. 56, or about 167 per cent. He has the best garden in the village and fair rice land.

23. Amongst the remaining wargdars a similar inequality appears, but in a less degree than in the two cases just quoted.

24. I will now proceed to illustrate the extent to which the State revenue has been sacrificed under the system of permanent and other remissions and a defective system of revenue management generally. The following statement shews (1) the proposed survey assessment on occupied land, (2) the collections in 1871-72 and the permanent and other remissions, and (3) the collections for each 4th year since 1848, for six villages, the assessment of which, and for very obvious reasons as will be presently seen, has been much raised by the proposed settlement.

Number.	Village.	Survey Assessment on occupied land.	1871-72.		Collections in—					
			Collections.	Remissions.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Uralgal	332	133	611	131	130	170	181	171	200
2	Mudi	41	15	156	16	15	15	15	16	16
3	Kanokedu	139	28	175	143	143	140	131	130	112
4	Nad Demakki	31	9	...	...	...	...	50	50	50
5	Hukodu	60	18	178	19	27	60	60	58	61
6	Aigar	124	44	210	41	54	100	100	57	95
Total.....			732	257	1,250	753	819	485	510	533

25. The above figures tell their own story, but in order to comprehend fully the importance of the revelations they afford, it will be necessary to notice briefly the salient features of the past revenue management.

26. It is notorious that Mr. Stokes, about A. D. 1833, was obliged to accept as correct almost whatever accounts the Shanbhogs found it convenient to give up. The rebellion was made responsible for the loss of such of the accounts as it did not suit the purpose of those officials to produce. Mr. Stokes having obtained the "Watt-beriz" * of each village as he best could, had the whole amount retained in the accounts; and such portions of it as former misrule and oppression rendered it in his opinion necessary to remit, were written off as permanent remissions or "Shara baki."

27. The above mode of procedure was bad enough, when whole villages were being dealt with, but when the lump assessment had to be distributed over the wargs composing the village, the word of the Shanbhog had again to be taken as the basis of proceedings. It cannot be wondered at if the result was an unequal distribution of the assessment.

28. Once the assessment of each village and of each warg, with its permanent remission or "Shara baki," was recorded, the former could not be changed, but the permanent remissions might very easily be increased with proper management, and every attempt was accordingly made to obtain further concessions in this respect.

29. In A. D. 1850 an attempt was made by Major Onslow, the then Superintendent of the Division, to bring to account all concealed garden cultivation. He sent the Tufuk Gunastas and officials to measure up the garden lands and, as the result of this garden survey, the assessment was generally raised. Petitions were sent by the Wargdars to the Government of India; they allowed their effects to be sold up in satisfaction of the Government demand, but assaulted the officials who were employed on that duty. In the Ikkeri Magni, especially a strong demonstration was made. The village of Lingadhalli No. 1 of statement 1 in para 6 of this letter was one of those deeply concerned.

* Note.—"Watt beriz" means sum total.

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30. The revenue was little increased by the above measure, whilst clamorous demands for remission became more common than ever. Gardens were stated to have been destroyed by "Kole roga," other gardens were stated to have decayed and to have been converted into rice. All these allegations were no doubt stoutly supported by the village and taluk officials before the officer doing the annual jamabandi. If by any chance an inspection of the garden converted into rice was ordered, the wrong field was pointed out. There was no measurement or demarcation of the land, no regular Pahani or inspection; the taluk is very inaccessible, and the annual jamabandi, unless report greatly errs, was a very superficial business seldom extending in its research beyond the Officer's Catcherry tent, and even when it did, as in the case of Major Onslow's garden survey in 1850, the local influence was too strong to let it bear fruit, and a few years of farther petitioning annulled to a great extent all the good that had been done. Tumultuous petitioning has always been the characteristic of the influential land holders of this and other Malnad Taluks, nor do they seem inclined to abandon a custom, which answers so well, even in the present day, as was very fully proved recently in the case of the Sorab Taluk.

31. I will now briefly notice the circumstances of each village shewn in the above statement in para 24.

32. The village of Uralgal No. 1 has already been described in para 13.

33. The village of Mandi, No. 2, was found at the time of survey to be entirely under occupancy, there being no waste whatever, yet Rs. 176 appear as remissions; old assessment Rs. 15, against a survey assessment of Rs. 43.

34. The village of Kamkodur, No. 3, was entirely occupied at the time of survey, yet a revenue of Rs. 113 in 1867-68 has been allowed to fall off to Rs. 23 in 1871-72.

35. Nad Hemakki, No. 4, was entirely occupied at the time of survey. It yielded a revenue of Rs. 50 in 1855-56 and preceding years, which has now almost entirely disappeared, Rs. 9 having been realized in 1871-72, and for some few years previous absolutely nothing at all. There are 12 acres of rice land, the produce of which has been enjoyed free of assessment. The Survey assessment is Rs. 34.

36. The village of Hulkodu, No. 5, has in the same way gone through a decrease of revenue since 1818 from Rs. 60 to Rs. 18, the whole land being nevertheless under occupancy at the time of measurement. The Survey assessment is Rs. 60, the same as that in 1848.

37. The village of Aigar, No. 6, has fallen off in revenue from Rs. 100 in 1850-60 to Rs. 44 in 1871-72, the Survey assessment being Rs. 124. There is only one acre 15 guntas of waste in this village.

38. The six villages in the statement taken altogether present some curious facts. The revenue in 1871-72 is Rs. 257, against Rs. 540 in 1855-56. The permanent and other remissions are five times greater than the collections.

39. I now give in precisely the same form as for the villages in para 24, the figures for 6 villages which have been reduced by the operation of the proposed rates:—

Number.	Village.	Survey Assessment on occupied land.	1871-72.		Collections in—					
			Collections.	Remissions.	1867-68.	1863-64.	1859-60.	1855-56.	1851-52.	1847-48.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Lingadballi	698	953	30	953	953	953	953	949	742
2	Kaligod	155	272	57	257	240	227	227	226	200
3	Kunikeri	503	805	292	805	791	770	749	719	629
4	Hadanvalli	531	786	786	855	821	921	794	750	628
5	Yelkundli	549	684	42	684	654	650	644	623	569
6	Siditikeri	472	679	77	679	612	621	610	584	537
	Total.....	2,908	4,179	1,254	4,231	4,101	4,145	3,977	3,851	33,305

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40. The above are evidently villages in which Major Onslow's survey of gardens in 1850 caused a considerable increase of assessment as shewn by the difference of the sums in columns 11 and 10. There is no object in alluding to each village separately as in the case of the villages in which the increase of assessment by the Survey has been very great as shewn in para 24. The contrast between the two sets of villages is very marked. In the villages much increased there is steady decrease in the revenue year by year since 1848; the remissions are five times greater than the collections. In the villages decreased by the Survey as shewn above there has been a steady rise in the collections, and the remissions are only about 1/4th of the collections.

41. There is scarcely a single village or individual warg which would not furnish illustrations of the subject now under report and, were I to proceed with an analysis of the old rates and system of assessment, I might lengthen out this letter indefinitely. Before I ventured upon the opinions expressed in my original report regarding the inequality of the old rates I had gone into the figures of each village most carefully, had seen a great deal of the taluk, and had taken a considerable share in the classification, testing, besides having the benefit of the opinions of the various officers in charge of establishment. Each day's work, such as a Classing Officer performs, gives him more real insight into the circumstances of the people than 6 months' residence in the taluk and general enquiry unaided by the results of an accurate survey.

42. My general opinion of the old rates of assessment I sum up as follows. On both garden and rice lands the old rates present the widest extremes ranging from a nominal rate, arising from concealment pure and simple, through minute gradations up to a rack-rent. The old standard of assessment is so high in the case, not of one but of whole groups of villages, that if the same standard had been applied to the remaining villages—and there is nothing in their circumstances to render such a course unjust—the assessment of the whole taluk under the old system on the occupied land alone would have been much over 2½ lacs of rupees. In other words a lump sum levied from the whole taluk of upwards of 2½ lacs of rupees would, if equally distributed, still afford relief to many villages and even still more to individual wargdars. Take for instance the group of villages in para 39.

43. The Survey assessment for the 6 villages in para 39 is Rs. 2,908; the old assessment was Rs. 4,179 or about 43 per cent higher than the new assessment. If the Survey assessment for the whole taluk had been Rs. 2,25,000 instead of Rs. 1,70,000, these villages would still have been greatly relieved. For such a state of things to be possible the inequality of the incidence of the old assessment must have been enormous, and a re-distribution of a lump sum of assessment, however light, will raise up numbers of petitioners, and if 20,000 rupees or even 30,000 rupees were taken off the proposed Survey assessment, the dissatisfaction would be just as loudly expressed.

44. I have confined my remarks as closely as possible to the question of the incidence of the old assessment, but it may not be out of place to allude briefly to some features of the Sagar Taluk deeply affecting the question of the proposed assessment.

45. The Taluk of Sagar possesses a climate of remarkable certainty, the rice crops never fail and the gardens are flourishing, the "Kolo roga" rarely in my opinion making its appearance. If there is an exception to the general unfailing return from the rice lands, it is in the case of the broad stretches, mentioned in para 38 of original report, lying near and north of Talguppi. The Varada river is said at times to injure the rice crops, but this is a subsidiary consideration duly disposed of during classification. The double rice crops, and rice crop and after green crop, in the south and south-western half of the taluk, are due to an unfailing supply of water. I have only very lately revisited that portion of the taluk, and it presented an appearance of richness beyond what I expected, and the proportion of sugar-cane was considerable. The water supply is far better in Sagar than in Sorab, consequently the average rate for rice is higher relatively. The supposition that the Sorab rates were high

*Vice Assistant Commissioner's and
Offg. Commissioner's remarks.*

is in my opinion absolutely groundless, and the assertion that they are so is, I would submit, very impolitic, enquiry being still in progress and result not reported.

46. The population is remarkably healthy. Regarding the general condition of the people I gave a very favorable opinion in para 38 of my original report, and what I have seen of the taluk during the present season has confirmed me more than ever in my opinion. The Officiating Commissioner of Nagar and the Assistant Commissioner both allude in terms of assent to the garden cultivators being in indigent circumstances, although, by Captain Ludlow's admission, popular opinion is against such a view of the case. Popular opinion, I think, is perfectly right in this case, and the difficulty of collecting the revenue alluded to by Captain Ludlow is, I fear, a very unsafe basis to form an opinion upon; it would be more satisfactory to see what record exists in proof of the particular difficulty in question; it certainly has not prevented the collections from rising year by year in spite of the really exorbitant character of some of the old rates.

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47. The Officiating Commissioner of Nagar kindly furnished me with copies of his own and Captain Ludlow's remarks upon the proposed settlement, and it is upon finding such very great difference of opinion between myself and those officers that I feel called upon to allude briefly to those points on which we differ. It cannot but be observed that neither the Officiating Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner make the slightest allusion to the inequality of the old rates of assessment, and that the proposed increase of assessment is treated as if it was the result of a revision of a really sound and equal assessment instead of that of a notoriously unequal and corrupt one. The truth is the proposed settlement gives an increase on the old collections, not because the rates are higher, indeed I have proved the standard of the Survey assessment to be infinitely lower than the old standard, but because the old system was very corrupt.

48. One more point requires remark, and that is the certainty of the Ságar climate as compared with that of the north of Sorab and the Shikarpur Taluk generally. In both Sorab and Shikarpur I have myself seen the susceptibility of the rice lands to the influence of climate. The cultivators watch the seasons with an anxiety that is unknown in Ságar. In the semi-Malnad there are bumper years and years of failure; in Ságar it is no exaggeration to say that the rice lands yield a steady and certain crop although it is inferior to a bumper crop in the north of Sorab and in Shikarpur. What I have here stated is a fact too well known to be doubted; I only point out how necessary it is to keep it in mind when contrasting the average rice rate of Ságar with that of Sorab.

49. I find that the Mundmánya and Alvi tenure is not so common as I thought. All Mundmánya and Alvi leases will expire, even at the present rates, about 1883—84, and the sum which will have to be given up by Government until the full Survey assessment is reached will not at the most exceed Rs. 500 annually.

50. I will conclude this report, which is much longer than I had intended, by mentioning that of the 471 villages which compose the taluk under report no less than 130 villages have had their assessment reduced by the proposed settlement, a fact which must be accepted as still farther proof of what I have from the very first been aware of and have endeavoured to make clear in this letter, that the Survey rates are pitched very low.

51. I have given illustrations, which I pledge myself to be able to multiply if necessary, of large reduction by the proposed assessment and again of large increase, the result of concealment, encroachment and falsification of the accounts. If therefore my arguments are not considered conclusive as to the really moderate standard of the Survey assessment, then the old state of things must be considered better than an equal distribution of the assessment.

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No. 3882—REV. 70, DATED BANGALORE, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The foregoing papers contain proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Sagar Taluk of the Shimoga District.

2. The taluk, which covers an area of 536 square miles, is broken up into 19 manjis, which are again sub-divided into 473 villages, of which only two are reported to be *Inam*.

3. The population is computed at 38,364 souls, or 71 to the square mile. In the north and north-east of the taluk the population is said to be on the increase, the proportion being 131 to the square mile; going a little further south however it is reduced to 92, and in the wilder and more inaccessible parts of the taluk the proportion is no more than 43 to the square mile. Thus, the natural advantages possessed by the south-western villages are said to be in great part neutralized by the dearth of labor.

4. There are said to be 8,719 houses, 47,895 head of cattle, 312 carts, 5,683 ploughs and 4 market towns in the taluk.

5. The rain-fall is described as being very unequal. The fall registered in 1872 and 1873 at the town of Sagar was 57.45 and 86.5 inches respectively; of the latter quantity no less than 43 inches is reported to have fallen in July alone. The rain-fall in the extreme west of the taluk is estimated to have been about 148 inches.

6. The Ukkeri Range of hills which extend nearly east and west across the taluk may be roughly taken to divide it into two portions which present very different characteristics of surface and climate.

The northern tract is comparatively flat and accessible, but the climate is generally inferior. Only one crop of rice can be raised annually, but some of the gardens are described as being peculiarly fine.

The southern tract presents the appearance of a rolling stretch of bare hill tops, the sides and valleys being densely wooded. The latter are said to be fairly stocked with double crop rice lands and with gardens of supari, pepper, and cardamoms. The climate in the hottest time of the year is cool and pleasant. The people in these parts live, it appears, in detached houses close to, or in their cultivated lands, a village in the sense of a cluster of close-packed houses being unknown.

7. The prevailing soil of the taluk generally is hard and shallow with much laterite.

8. The taluk as a whole does not appear to be so well off in the matter of communications as the Honnali Taluk, the proposed settlement of which was recently confirmed. There are only two made-roads in Sagar, the chief one leading from Anantapur and Shimoga, through Sagar, to the famous village of Gersoppa, from which there is water carriage to Honnavar.

The old lines of communication are said to be much neglected.

There are 4 bullock passes, of which those leading to Gersoppa from the Hinni Ghat and the Govardhangiri Ghat are the most frequented.

On the south-western side of the Sarasvati, the sole means of carriage are said to be by coolies, as even bullocks and ponies cannot be used except on the beaten tracks.

9. The condition of the people, the *Wargdars* especially, is described as one of great prosperity. A season of scarcity is unknown, there being very nearly one acre of rice-growing land to each head of population, while the climate is salubrious. There is therefore in all parts of the taluk considerable wealth, and the eastern villages especially present a scene of busy prosperity.

10. Sagar is essentially a garden taluk, although the area under rice cultivation is by no means insignificant, but the quality of the rice land is not generally good. Dry crop cultivation is very uncommon. Ragi is generally grown, but never in sufficient quantity to admit of its being exported. The gardens produce supari, pepper and cardamoms. In most of the large *Kims* also, pepper grows in abundance spontaneously, but owing to the ravages of monkeys the quantity actually collected is said to be trifling.

11. The land is held throughout the taluk on the *Warg* tenure, one essential feature of which in theory is that the *Wargdar* cannot resign a portion of his estate should the latter be recorded as one *Warg*, but must either keep or resign the whole. This condition, however, does not appear to be adhered to in practice, for according to Captain Grant, *Wargs* have become divided up amongst several co-heirs whose respective shares are so far recognized by Government as to be entered in the Government *Pahani* Books. Sub-letting is said to be uncommon in the taluk, in consequence of the large numbers of "*Hutalu*" or estate-born servants or slaves retained by the well-to-do *Wargdars*.

12. Gardens in this taluk are very generally formed in virgin land, and the land required has been given out on 12 years' "*Mundamanye*" or free, and 3 years' "*Aivi*" or progressive assessment. Thus a garden does not pay full assessment for 15 years after the land has been taken up.

Rice lands have also been given out on "*Alui*," the full assessment not being levied for a number of years proportionate to the length of time for which the land had lain waste.

Little faith can however be placed in the past revenue system, for under it not only was no reliable survey of the land ever made, but the boundaries were not laid down even on paper. There was thus practically no check upon loss to Government by fraudulent encroachments on the surrounding waste.

13. The taluk has been divided up by the Survey as shewn in the following statement:—

[illegible]

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14. The average annual collections were :—

				Rs.
for last five years	..	..	..	1,46,387
" " ten "	..	..	..	1,45,966
" " twenty years	..	..	..	1,43,088

The rise in prices of staple products between 1857—58 and 1871—72 is shewn below :—

Article of Produce.				Rise per cent.
Rice	..	..	..	30
Supari	..	..	..	37
Ragi	..	..	..	15
Pepper	..	..	..	32
Cardamoms	..	..	..	371

15. The revenue realized from each class of land in 1871—72, with average rates per acre, is shewn in the subjoined statement.

Description of lands.					Area in Acres.	Total Assessment.	Average per Acre.		
Dry crop	...	...	...	...	9,024	72	0	0	2
Rice	...	...	...	...	33,430	83,870	2	8	2
Garden	...	...	...	...	3,772	64,239	17	0	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...
Total.....					46,226	1,48,254	3	3	3

16. It is proposed to divide the taluk into 6 and 3 groups of villages respectively, for the assessment of rice and dry crop lands as follows :—

Rice lands.				Dry crop lands.			
Classes.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Rates per Acre.		Classes.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Rates per Acre.	
I.	35	6	8 0	I.	117	1	0 0
II.	127	6	4 0	II.	311	0	12 0
III.	82	6	0 0	III.	43	0	8 0
IV.	157	5	12 0				
V.	27	5	4 0				
VI.	43	4	12 0				

For the assessment of garden lands it is proposed to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 25 per acre for the taluk generally.

17. The total collections on each class of land made in 1871—72 are compared with those expected under the new settlement in the statement given below :—

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Dry Crop lands.		Rice lands.		Garden lands.		Total.	
In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.	In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.	In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.	In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.
72	2,770	83,870	98,400	64,239	69,272	1,48,254 Including Rs. 73 under miscellaneous.	1,70,442

18. The subjoined statement affords a comparative view of the average rates of assessment per acre, and the total realizations in each of the 6 groups under the new settlement and in 1871—72.

Average Rates per Acre.

Class.	Dry crop lands.			Rice lands.			Garden lands.			Total collections.	
	In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.		In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.		In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.		In 1871—72.	Under new settlement.
1	...	...	0 5 10	3 8 11	3 9	3 20 15	0 20 0	0 0		18,241	18,250
2	0 0 2	0 4 9	3 5 0	3 3	10 14 15	3 18 0	0 0			36,778	39,074
3	0 0 3	0 5 8	2 8 6	3 2	5 20 5	0 20 0	0 0			34,179	38,290
4	...	...	0 4 10	2 7 0	2 15 5	13 12 9	17 0 0			36,320	44,417
5	0 0 1	0 4 8	1 12 3	2 7 8	18 8	9 18 0	0 0			14,303	17,468
6	...	...	0 3 0	1 8 2	2 4 6	9 12 10	15 0 0			8,360	12,943
										73	
Total...	0 0 2	0 4 10	2 8 2	2 15 1	17 0 6	18 4 10				1,48,254	1,70,442

19. The following statement shews the area of each class of arable waste with its assessment and the average rate. But the prospective revenue under this head has no concern with the foregoing portion of the settlement:—

Description of land.						Area.	Assessment.	Average per Acre.		
Dry crop	...	...	...	...	...	16,641	2,760	0	2	7
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	3,043	7,600	2	7	11
Garden	...	...	...	...	...	157	1,200	7	10	3
Total..						19,841	11,500	0	9	3

and the extent with assessment of alienated lands is as follows :—

Description.						Area.	Old Jodi.	Survey Assessment.
Dry crop	...	...	...	...	...	265	591 9 1	130
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1,070		3,000
Garden	...	...	...	...	...	98		1,764
Total.....						1,433	591 9 1	4,894

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20. The new settlement proposes to increase the revenue from the different classes of occupied lands by the amounts noted in the margin,* the aggregate increase of revenue being Rs. 22,261 or about 15 per cent on the realizations for 1871—72. This increase however is subject to a charge of Rs. 10,500 on account of remuneration of village officials, which has to be provided by Government under the settlement rules.

	Amount.	Per cent.
* Dry crop lands	2,698	...
Rice ...	14,530	17·3
Garden ...	5,033	7·8
Total.....	22,261	15·

21. The new settlement further provides for an increase of about Rs. 1,423 from the revenue from *Kans* and of Rs. 16,428 from the local and irrigation fund cesses, the latter amount adding about 11 per cent to the increase of 15 on the revenue from Government occupied lands shewn in the preceding para, and making the total increase under all heads up to 26 per cent.

22. From what has gone before it is observed that the revenue realized from the Government occupied lands in the year 1871—72, and the annual average collections for the previous 5, 10 and 20 years respectively, are as shewn in the margin.* Considering the advance made in the price of the staple products of the taluk—rice and supari—during the 20 years from 1852—53 to 1871—72, viz., 30 and 37 per cent respectively, the progress of the revenue which was only 3·6 per cent higher in the last than in the first year of the term, was, the Chief Commissioner considers, extraordinarily small, and it may be inferred from it either that the assessment was originally too high, or that there are special circumstances at work in this taluk, which have hitherto retarded or otherwise interfered with the development of its resources and prevented its prosperous progress

*In 1871—72	Rs.	1,48,254
Average for last 5 years		1,46,887
Do 10 do		1,45,966
Do 20 do		1,43,088

23. The proposed settlement, however, involving as it does a total increase of taxation of 26 per cent, is strongly recommended by both the Survey Superintendent and the Survey Commissioner, who, the Chief Commissioner is aware, have given the subject much careful thought. Both Officers consider it a fair and equitable one, and are of opinion that it should be sanctioned.

24. On the other hand, the local Revenue Officers, viz., Captain Ludlow in charge of the Sagar Sub-Division, and Mr. Ricketts, Officiating Commissioner of the Division, consider that the proposed rates of assessment are too high, and deprecate their adoption as being likely to prove injurious to the prospects of the taluk and the interests of the holders and occupants of lands within its limits.

They urge that the proposed average increased* assessment per acre on rice and garden lands is excessive, and that such average increase should not exceed anna 1, pies 10 per acre in the case of rice lands, and annas 8 per acre in that of garden lands, making the new average rates for either class of lands Rs. 2, annas 10 and Rs. 17—8—6 per acre respectively. Captain Ludlow is also of opinion that the proposed average assessment of annas 4, pies 10 per acre on dry crop land is excessive, and that it ought not to exceed annas 4. Mr. Ricketts merely remarks on this head that the average rate could hardly be less than annas 4 per acre.

	Old Rates.	New Rates.	Inc. or Dec.
*Rice lands	2 8 2	2 15 1	0 6 11
Garden „	17 0 6	18 4 10	1 4 4

25. The effect of the adoption of the reduced rates of assessment thus advocated would be to bring down the aggregate revenue from occupied lands from Rs. 1,70,442 as proposed by the Survey and Settlement Department to Rs. 1,57,434, the aggregate increase being reduced from Rs. 22,261 to Rs. 9,180, a sum which would be insufficient to meet the charge for the remuneration of village officials already referred to.

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26. Major Hay, the late Commissioner of the Nagar Division, who is well acquainted with the circumstances and capabilities of this taluk, is of opinion that an increase of 10 per cent on the average annual collections for the last 10 years, with the addition of the increased local fund cesses, is as large a rate as can be imposed on it with advantage. The adoption of this suggestion would give an aggregate increase of rather less than Rs. 12,500 over the realizations of 1871—72, or about Rs. 10,000 less than the amount provided for in the proposed settlement.

27. The grounds on which these Officers urge their objections to the proposed rates under the new settlement are entitled to very careful consideration, and, with reference thereto, the Chief Commissioner is quite of opinion that the peculiar circumstances connected with the garden cultivation in this taluk, and the nature and supply of labor on which its land-holders are dependent, point to the necessity for extreme caution in the revision of the existing rates to avoid any real cause for discontent amongst those affected thereby and any risk of injury to the present prosperity of the taluk generally.

28. The subject is, however, fairly considered in the Survey Commissioner's original letter and its enclosures, and the objections that have been urged, as above, to the adoption of the proposed rates, are fully examined in his subsequent Memorandum No. 32 of 16th May 1874, and Captain Grant's report attached thereto.

In that Memorandum, Colonel Anderson shows that the estimated increase to the

Payment of Village Officers	10,500
Remission on Mundmánya and Mbi lands	500
Probable Resignation of lands by Wargdars	4,000
Total	15,000

revenue of Rs. 22,261 under the new settlement is liable to a reduction of Rs. 15,000, as noted in the margin *leaving a net increase of only Rs. 7,261, even which may not be fully realized.

29. The Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion, after a full consideration of all that has been stated by the several Officers who have recorded their opinions on the subject of the proposed settlement of this taluk, that the rates recommended by the Survey Commissioner may fairly be adopted, and he accordingly authorizes their being adopted on the condition that any individual cases of alleged over-assessment that may be brought forward within three years of the introduction of the settlement shall receive due consideration at the hands of the Survey Commissioner.

30. The local fund and irrigation cesses leviable under the provisions of the new settlement aggregate respectively Rs. 10,652, or an increase of Rs. 5,949 to the amount now realized on account of the former and Rs. 10,179 newly imposed on that of the latter.

31. The additional local fund so levied will be expended locally under the rules recently introduced for the establishment of District Committees for the benefit of the people contributing thereto, and should not be regarded as an enhancement of the revenue demand on the taluk.

32. The imposition of the irrigation cess, though it is also intended to be expended locally for the benefit of the holders of wet lands contributing to it, stands on a different footing, and is undoubtedly a new and additional burden on those subject to its incidence.

33. Both Mr. Ricketts and Major Hay urge that the levy of this cess is not required in a Malnad Taluk like Ságar, and that there will be a difficulty in expending it for the benefit of the contributors to it.

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34. The Chief Commissioner admits the apparent anomaly of levying an irrigation cess from lands which do not depend on tanks or other artificial works for their irrigation, but it must be borne in mind that the measure forms part of the settlement under the Survey Guarantee throughout the Province generally, and that the cess is really a special impost on all "wet cultivation" without reference to the source from which the same is supplied with the water necessary for its maintenance.

35. It has been already ruled that the proceeds of the cess shall be primarily applied to the tank or other work in each case, on which the cultivation from which it is levied is dependent, and that whereas in the Malnād Taluks such tanks or works do not exist, the amount realized from the irrigation cess shall be utilized to supplement the taluk "local fund" cess, and shall be applied with the latter to the construction of the local roads which are ordinarily more costly and more urgently needed in the Malnād than in the Maidan Taluks.

36. The question of the continued levy, in its present form, of the irrigation cess is now under consideration, and it may be decided to merge it in the ordinary revenue assessment. Till, however, the point is finally dealt with, the cess so raised will be applied as stated in the preceding para, and if its separate levy be abolished, the wet rates sanctioned under the settlement will be liable to such enhancement as may be deemed necessary to provide funds for the objects of the original levy of the cess.

37. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the course proposed by the Survey Superintendent and the Commissioner regarding the grazing lands in this taluk. The separate report promised regarding the *Kans*, and the revenue derivable from them, also the *Kumri* settlement, will be awaited and dealt with when received.

38. The proposals regarding the assessment of the arable unoccupied land are approved.

39. The remarks made by Captain Grant and Colonel Anderson on the subject of improving the means of communication in the taluk are referred to the Commissioner of the Division and the Chief Engineer for consideration.

40. The proposed mode of dealing with the Shanbhogs, in the adjustment of the remuneration of the village officials, and of amalgamating the detached plots, referred to in para 26 of Colonel Anderson's letter, appears to be suitable and unobjectionable.

41. The course proposed in paras 29 to 32 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, for the settlement of claims to hold gardens on favorable terms for the unexpired portion of the special leases on which the land was granted, appears to be the only safe mode of dealing equitably with such claims, and has the Chief Commissioner's full concurrence.

42. The subject of the excise duty levied from the *halat* on supari, pepper and cardamoms is now under separate enquiry and consideration, and need not be entered into here. It may, however, be remarked that there can be no doubt that much smuggling is carried on in these articles and that a large sum is thus annually lost to the revenue. This point calls for close and careful scrutiny on the part of the local Officers whose duty it is to check the evil.

43. The exclusion of the "Honne" from the reserved trees to admit of the ryots cutting and using its leaves as manure for their gardens, is not in the Chief Commissioner's opinion admissible. Every encouragement should be given to the garden-holders to plant the class of trees specially fitted for this purpose which, with due care, would doubtless adequately meet their real wants in this respect without trenching on timber trees which it is so desirable to conserve for the benefit of the State and the public.

44. The settlement will be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years from the date of the first settlement in the Shimoga District.

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45. The remarks recorded in this order refer chiefly to the *results* brought forward in the papers under review, but the Chief Commissioner has attentively perused all that is stated therein in elucidation of the subject, and his acknowledgments are due to Colonel Anderson and Captain Grant for the care with which this report has been drawn up and for the interesting information furnished.

46. It is to be regretted that so long a delay should have already occurred in the passing of final orders on the proposed settlement of this taluk, but this has, under the circumstances, been unavoidable, and the Chief Commissioner has no doubt that the discussion that has taken place with regard to it will not be altogether unproductive of good.

47. Any instances of alleged over-assessment that may be brought to notice within the term of three years from the introduction of the settlement, will be subject to revision and re-adjustment by the Settlement Department if such should on enquiry prove to be called for.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore, General Department, No. 107, R, dated Bangalore, 19th August 1874.

With reference to the enclosed copy of letter No. 955—392, dated 31st ultimo, received from the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar District, I have the honor to request the favor of your obtaining, under the circumstances therein referred to, the Chief Commissioner's sanction to reduce the amount of jodi of the Talari Inam attached to Balagere village in the Chikballapur Taluk.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division,
No. 955—392, dated Kolar, 31st July 1874.

I have the honor to state that the Talavar named Puloru of Balagere village, Chikballapur Taluk, having absconded in the year 1872, the ryots of the village prayed for the appointment of a new man in place of the absconded one. As the Talavar's services are essentially necessary for Police purposes, I ordered the Amildar to select and nominate one for the post.

2. The Amildar in reply reported that nobody has come forward to take up the appointment owing to the heaviness of the jodi charged on the Inam land attached to the same. The Inam attached to the post is 2 kudus dry and 2 kudus wet land bearing an assessment of Rs. 6—15—9 and 1—2—5 and jodi of 6—15—9 exclusive of the District fund cess as per Jari account, and these lands now measure 5 kudus and 9½ paddis dry and 4 kudus and 8½ paddis wet.

3. Concurring with the Amildar as to the heaviness of the jodi, I submitted the whole case to the Inam Superintendent, and on his calling for my opinion, I suggested that the dry land be assessed at one Rupee and the wet at eight annas per kudu, and that ½ of the total assessment of the lands be fixed as the jodi payable to Government, but the Inam Superintendent has now informed me that his Department has no power to pass orders in such matters.

4. Under these circumstances, I beg to request that you will be good enough to submit the matter for the favorable consideration of the Chief Commissioner with a view to the jodi being reduced as suggested above.

No. 4135—REV. 97, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the proposed revision of assessment on certain lands comprising the Talari Inam attached to the Balagere village in the Chikballapur Taluk, and the reduction of the amount of jodi payable thereon to Government from Rs. 6—15—9 to Rs. 1—15—5.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

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From the Commissioner of the Nundhydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. R. 86, dated Bangalore, 27th July 1874.

With reference to the Proceedings No. 241—R. 20 of 13th April last, I have the honor to submit the following report for the Chief Commissioner's information.

2. Assistant Commissioner Mr. Woodcock was directed to enquire into and report on the points connected with the assessment of Jodi Vengalammanhalli village in the Maddagiri Taluk (as the amount of the same had been variously stated by the Amildar, and Inam and Survey Departments), and his report based on the examination not only of the accounts in the taluk records, but also of those in the possession of the jodidars and Shanbhog, exhibits the following particulars.

3. The area and assessment of each class of land under cultivation during each year from 1868—69 to 1872—73 inclusive, are as follows:—

	Dry.				Wet.				Garden.				Total under Cultivation.			
	Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.		Area.		Assessment.	
	C.	K.	P.	V.	R.	A.	P.		C.	K.	P.	V.	R.	A.	P.	
1868—69...	20	7	0	2	59	10	2	28	4	3	0	192	2	1	0	0 0 0 0
1869—70...	32	13	1	0	98	12	4	17	14	3	0	149	13	4	0	8 1 2
1870—71...	24	19	0	2	64	13	11	23	12	2	2	155	7	9	0	10 2 2
1871—72...	30	10	1	0	71	2	4	27	10	2	2	178	2	10	0	10 3 0
1872—73...	58	14	3	0	82	12	8	20	0	2	0	159	5	5	0	10 2 0
																5 11 0
																59 4 7 0
																250 12 3
																253 3 6
																226 0 8
																255 0 2
																247 13 1

4. The rates of assessment in force in the village during the above period, and those obtaining at present, are shown in the accounts to be:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Dry ..	0	2	4	per kudu.
Wet if 2 crops are reaped ..	0	11	8	do.
If one crop only ..	0	5	10	do.
Bagayat ..	0	11	8	do.

5. The amount of mohatarfa paid or collected during the above years is recorded as:—

For 1868—69 ..	Rs. 21	12	11
„ 1869—70 ..	„ 21	0	11
„ 1870—71 ..	„ 17	12	3
„ 1871—72 ..	„ 21	4	11
„ 1872—73 ..	„ 21	2	4

6. To this amount has been added the jodi paid by the Patel, Shanbhog, Talari, dhobi, barber ironsmith, and nandi, which is Rs. 14—4—8 annually, and the revenue of the village from all sources will thus be:—

For 1868—69 ..	Rs. 286	13	10
„ 1869—70 ..	„ 274	4	5
„ 1870—71 ..	„ 243	12	11
„ 1871—72 ..	„ 276	5	1
„ 1872—73 ..	„ 268	15	5
	Rs. 1,350	3	8
Annual Average...	270	0	9

7. The Deputy Commissioner explains that the above sum of jodi, viz. Rs. 14—4—8, has to be taken into account only for the year 1868—69, as it has been included in the amounts shewn against dry and wet for the following years.

8. It will thus be seen that for no single year from 1868—69 to 1872—73, has the revenue exceeded Rs. 286—13—10 from all sources.

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9. The total collections as shewn from the Shanbhog's Vasuli books are as follows :—

From November to March.

For 1868—69	..	..	..	Rs.	211	11	9
For 1869—70	..	..	..	"	281	15	1
For 1870—71	..	..	..	"	238	15	10
For 1871—72	..	..	..	"	272	9	11
For 1872—73	..	..	..	"	284	8	9
Total Rupees...					1260	13	4

10. The receipts in the possession of the jodidars' ryots were also examined, and each ryot was asked what amount he paid, and their replies regarding payments tallied, within very few rupees, in almost every instance, with the amounts shewn in their receipts.

11. It would appear that the Inam Commissioner asked for information as to the quantity of dry and wet lands under cultivation, the amount of collection by inamdars from the village, and the quality of the land of the village, and that the Amildar in reply forwarded the Hutuvalli Patti received from the Shanbhog and the jodidars, which exhibited the following particulars :—

				C.	K.	P.	V.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry	..	..	..	23	3	1	0	59	13	5
Wet	..	..	..	22	5	3	2	157	4	2
Garden	..	..	..	0	11	1	0	5	11	0
								46	0	2
Mohatarfa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	12	7
Total from all sources...								243	7	6

Banjar ..	{ Dry..	..	..	12	7	1	3
	{ Wet	..	..	9	19	3	2
				22	7	1	1
				46	0	1	2
Total cultivated and Banjar...				68	7	2	3

12. I have to state, that the first point that arises in this case is what is meant by the "value" or "valuation" of the village. There are three terms used in the correspondence, *viz.* assessment, revenue and collections, and if the Inam Department wished to ascertain what the net value of the village had been, *i. e.* what amount had been annually collected, the Amildar's statement was quite correct. He gave Rs. 243—7—6 as the total estimated revenue from all sources according to the Hutuvalli Patti of one year received from the Shanbhog, which has been checked by Mr. Woodcock.

13. The average of five years' revenue is Rs. 270—0—8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of five years' collections is Rs. 257—15—5 $\frac{3}{4}$.

14. The Amildar who sent in the patti shewing the collections of the year 1870—71 to be Rs. 243—7—6 is Venkatarnaiengar now at Chiknayakanhalli.

15. It is to be regretted that a village of more than 1,000 acres should bring in such a small revenue, and the jodidar is doubtless to blame for this state of affairs; but Mr. Woodcock's enquiry seems to have been very thorough, and the figures originally noted must be accepted as substantially correct.

No. 4133—REV. 96, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the explanation now furnished by the Commissioner in the above letter, it seems to the Chief Commissioner to be almost impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the Amildar is blameless, and that the great discrepancy between the Survey valuation of the inam village of Vengalammanhalli under reference and that arrived at by the Revenue authorities is simply due to the fact that the former

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valuation was based on the full assessment of the village ; whereas the latter merely included the rent of the occupied land, and a discretionary addition on account of prospective cultivation. This is evident by a comparison of the area of the inam as furnished by the Survey Commissioner with that furnished by the Divisional Commissioner ; and the result shews that the settlement of such villages under the Inam Rules before they are regularly surveyed and assessed involves a very great sacrifice on the part of the Government.

2. In the case of the Vengalammanhalli Village above alluded to, Colonel Clerk's settlement should not be disturbed.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1269, dated Poona, 12th August 1874.

The Survey Commissioner begs to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, that the redistributions of charges *above detailed and declared to be *permanent* are not in any way in accordance with the Rules for the remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs, two of the three charges being much greater than is admissible under Rule XXXIV, and one charge unnecessarily small. The charges appear to have been partitioned off by the chief incumbents as they would have partitioned off private property without reference to the requirements of Government.

2. As soon as the final remuneration-scheme is definitely sanctioned, the charges will be formed by the Settlement Officers in the ordinary course on the rules as finally sanctioned—to make any permanent arrangements previously would be premature.

No. 4189—REV. 281, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the circumstances represented by the Survey Commissioner in the above, the redistribution of the villages of the Shanbhog Hak of Raghavendrappa of Bharmasagar in the Davangere Taluk, sanctioned in this Office Proceedings No. 3362—61 of the 3rd ultimo, should be considered as an *ad-interim*, and not a final arrangement pending the introduction of the final scheme for the remuneration of Village Officials.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*In Proceedings No. 3362—Rev. 61, dated 3rd August 1874.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 11th September 1874.*

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 1309, dated Poona, 19th August 1874.

In the Survey and Settlement Department fractions of rupees are reduced to even sums in all cases of payments dealt with by the Settlement Department. In the case of very small sums, even quarters of rupees are fixed, and as the sum increases, halves and eventually whole rupees only are adopted. A copy of the survey table is appended to this letter.

2. It appears that the payments of jodi previously in force were all reduced to even sums according to this table in the taluks first settled, which were dealt with by the Inam Department after the Survey Settlement had been made. The Inam Department refuses to recognize the alteration of the original payment made by the Settlement Department, and recorded the original jodi, thus producing a discordance in two sets of records which should be identical.

3. This state of things must be in some way remedied, though it will cause a good deal of extra work. I beg to propose the following plan for correcting the past and preventing a recurrence of this difficulty in the future.

1. In taluks already settled by both the Inam Department and the Survey Department, the payments on inams fixed by the Inam Department must be confirmed and the settlement records altered so as to accord with the Inam records.
2. In taluks settled by the Survey and still to be settled by the Inam Department, the Inam Department will adopt the jodi as entered by the Survey Department unless such alteration is evidently a mistake and not the result of the reduction of fractions.
3. When the Settlement Department deals with a taluk which has been already dealt with by the Inam Department, the sums recorded by the Inam Department, must be adopted by the Settlement Department.
4. In future, the table for eliminating fractions used in the Survey Department should be used in the Inam Department also.

4. It would save much trouble in accounts in all Departments if the Survey table for eliminating fractions was directed to be generally adopted throughout the Province in all payments of revenue of every kind.

5. The two fractional tables in use in the Survey and Inam Departments are appended. No. 1 is that in use in the Survey Department, and No. 2 is that supplied to me by Colonel Puckle as in use in the Inam Department.

No. 1.—Table showing the mode of throwing out fractions in filling up the "Akar band" in the Survey Department.

From.	To.	Final.	From.	To.	Final.
Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	
0 0 1	0 2 0	0 2 0	3 12 1	4 4 0	4 0 0
0 2 1	0 6 0	0 4 0	4 4 1	4 12 0	4 8 0
0 6 1	0 10 0	0 8 0	4 12 1	5 4 0	5 0 0
0 10 1	0 14 0	0 12 0	5 4 1	5 12 0	5 8 0
0 14 1	1 2 0	1 0 0	5 12 1	6 4 0	6 0 0
1 2 1	1 6 0	1 4 0	6 4 1	6 12 0	6 8 0
1 6 1	1 10 0	1 8 0	6 12 1	7 4 0	7 0 0
1 10 1	1 14 0	1 12 0	7 4 1	7 12 0	7 8 0
1 14 1	2 2 0	2 0 0	7 12 1	8 4 0	8 0 0
2 2 1	2 6 0	2 4 0	8 4 1	8 12 0	8 8 0
2 6 1	2 10 0	2 8 0	8 12 1	9 4 0	9 0 0
2 10 1	2 14 0	2 12 0	9 4 1	9 12 0	9 8 0
2 14 1	3 2 0	3 0 0	9 12 1	10 4 0	10 0 0
3 2 1	3 12 0	3 8 0	10 4 1	10 12 0	10 8 0
			10 12 1	11 4 0	11 0 0

and so on.

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No. 2.—Memorandum on Elimination of Fractions, received from Inam Department.

General Rule.

<i>Pies.</i>	
From 1 to 6 pies	"
P. As.	
" 7 to 1—6	1 Anna.
<i>Annas.</i>	
From 1 to 6 annas	4 Annas.
As. P.	
" 6 1 to 10 "	8 Annas.
" 10 1 to 14 "	12 Annas.
Above 14 "	1 Rupee.
<i>Rupess.</i>	
From 1 to 8 annas	"
Above 8 "	1 Rupee.

Combined Quit-rent—Eliminating Fractions.

From	0	0	1	to	0	3	0	0	2	0	From	3	10	1	to	3	14	0	3	12	0
"	0	3	1	"	0	5	0	0	4	0	"	3	14	1	"	4	2	0	4	0	0
"	0	5	1	"	0	7	0	0	6	0	"	4	2	1	"	4	6	0	4	4	0
"	0	7	1	"	0	9	0	0	8	0	"	4	6	1	"	4	10	0	4	8	0
"	0	9	1	"	0	11	0	0	10	0	"	4	10	1	"	4	14	0	4	12	0
"	0	11	1	"	0	13	0	0	12	0	"	4	14	1	"	5	4	0	5	0	0
"	0	13	1	"	0	15	0	0	14	0	"	5	4	1	"	5	12	0	5	8	0
"	0	15	1	"	1	2	0	1	0	0	"	5	12	1	"	6	4	0	6	0	0
"	1	2	1	"	1	6	0	1	4	0	"	6	4	1	"	6	12	0	6	8	0
"	1	6	1	"	1	10	0	1	8	0	"	6	12	1	"	7	4	0	7	0	0
"	1	10	1	"	1	14	0	1	12	0	"	7	4	1	"	7	12	0	7	8	0
"	1	14	1	"	2	2	0	2	0	0	"	7	12	1	"	8	4	0	8	0	0
"	2	2	1	"	2	6	0	2	4	0	"	8	4	1	"	8	12	0	8	8	0
"	2	6	1	"	2	10	0	2	8	0	"	8	12	1	"	9	4	0	9	0	0
"	2	10	1	"	2	14	0	2	12	0	"	9	4	1	"	9	12	0	9	8	0
"	2	14	1	"	3	2	0	3	0	0	"	9	12	1	"	10	8	0	10	0	0
"	3	2	1	"	3	6	0	3	4	0	"	10	8	1	"	11	8	0	11	0	0
"	3	6	1	"	3	10	0	3	8	0	"	11	8	1	"	12	8	0	12	0	0

No. 4202—REV. 282, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above letter, the Survey Commissioner proposes certain rules for the elimination of fractions of rupees by the Survey and the Inam Departments.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that the only objection against the Survey Commissioner's proposals is that there will be a double elimination of fractions of the old jodi in taluks in which the Inam enquiry follows the Survey settlement, as shewn in the following illustration:—The old jodi upon an Inam is Rs. 8—12—0, and this is, according to the Survey rule of elimination of fractions, reducible to Rs. 8—8—0, four annas being lost in the process. The Inam Settlement which follows the Survey operations imposes a quit-rent of 2 annas in addition to the old jodi and makes the combined quit-rent amount to Rs. 8—14—0 or Rs. 9—0—0 if the old jodi be adopted, or Rs. 8—10—0 if the jodi as altered by the Survey Department be taken, and the latter figure is further reduced to Rs. 8—8—0 by the law of elimination of fractions. The jodi being thus subjected to the two-fold operations described in the above instance, the Government not only loses the benefit of the additional jodi, but also the value of enfranchisement.

3. The attention of the Survey Commissioner is drawn to the above remarks, and he is requested to state whether it would not be better for the Survey Department to let the old jodi remain at the original figure without any alteration until the question of quit-rent is disposed of by the Inam Department, which would then be guided by his table in eliminating fractions.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 11th September 1874.*

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 380—Rev. 71, dated 1st September 1874.

I have the honor to forward herewith an application from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, for 83 cart-loads of unreserved wood required for erecting a hamlet near Attikalpur, by certain respectable ryots of Gantapur in the Tulwadi Taluk, Coimbatore District, who are anxious to settle there, provided they obtain wood free of charge for the purpose.

2. I agree with Major Hill and Captain Shaw, in thinking that both from a financial and police point of view, the formation of villages in jungly places like Attikalpur is highly desirable, and should be encouraged as far as practicable. In the summary of the Forest Rules, the ryots of certain localities in this Province are allowed to cut unreserved wood for agricultural purposes and for building houses without paying any fee to Government, but no provision is made to meet cases of the nature under reference.

3. I request you will therefore have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the supply of unreserved wood being made to the ryots of Gantapur for the purpose mentioned.

4. Copy of letter No. 454 of 8th August 1874, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, with its enclosure and the Kanarese papers, are herewith forwarded.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 454, dated Camp Maddur, 8th August 1874.

In submitting copy of letter * No. 95 of the 5th instant, from the Assistant Commissioner of the Nanjangud Sub-Division, applying for free passes for wood required by ryots who promise to settle down at Attikalpur, I have the honor to observe that the advantage to be gained by the formation of villages at halting places in the jungles cannot be over-estimated both from a police and financial point of view : therefore I recommend that the indulgence may be granted. Good cattle sheds are needed in that part of the country, as attacks on cattle by wild animals are of frequent occurrence.

* With original enclosures.

From the Assistant Commissioner of the Nanjangud Sub-Division, Mysore District, To the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 95, dated Nanjangud, 5th August 1874.

I have the honor to forward certain correspondence that has taken place between this Office and that of Chamrajnagar Taluk, regarding the quantities of wood required by different individuals (as per list annexed) who wish to come from Gantapur in Tulwadi Taluk, Coimbatore District, to reside at Attikalpur, provided that the Government will provide them with wood free of expense.

2. As it is the wish I believe of Government to try and persuade people to live in that portion of the country, I would suggest that the Forest Department may be requested to grant free licenses to those individuals of the quantities required by them in order that encouragement may be given to others to also come and reside there.

3. Objection may be taken to the large quantity of wood applied for by Sivane Ganda and Basave Gauda ; but the reason of their requiring such is that they are both men of means and have large head of cattle, for the shelter of which they require wood for building sheds.

Statement shewing the description of materials required by the ryots to construct houses at Attikalpur.

Names of persons.	Waddar cart-loads of—					
	Small bamboos.	Jungle wood.	Posts.	Poles.	Split bamboos.	Total.
Ashraff Miya	3	3	1	2	2	11
Sivane Gauda	10	5	2	4	4	25
Basave Gauda	10	5	2	4	4	25
Balagai Bhadra... ..	3	3	1	2	2	11
Gavaraiya	3	3	1	2	2	11
Total.....	29	19	7	14	14	83

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No. 4194—REV. 62, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The proposal, submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, for the free grant of 83 cart-loads of unreserved wood to certain ryots of Guntapur, who are anxious to settle down and build hamlet near Attikalpur, is, under the special and exceptional circumstances of the case, sanctioned.

2. It will be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner and Captain Shaw to see that the privilege is not abused.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Public Works Department, No. 134, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1874.

Major Hay having, subsequent to the receipt of your No. 762 of the 18th April last, called on the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore to report, with reference to the latter part of para 2 of the above letter, the total area of the land lying between Mr. Ricketts' compound and the High School, and the compensation required for the same, I have the honor to submit for the Chief Commissioner's consideration copy of a letter from Major Clarke, together with the plan and compensation statement referred to, and to observe that the land in question is a well situated and valuable block well worth the money, *viz.* Rs. 2,002—8—5, and if it is ever likely to be required for public purposes, it is important that it should be secured at once.

2. I may add that the land, if purchased, can be let out annually for cultivation till required.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 487, dated Bangalore, 3rd August 1874.

With reference to your No. 92, dated 22nd April last, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement exhibiting the area of land defined by the several roads and lying to the east of the Government High School, and the compensation to be paid to the land holders.

2. In explanation of the delay which has occurred in the submission of this statement, I may state that a compensation statement was prepared and submitted with this Office docket No. 1235, dated 18th March last, for only a portion of the land now required to be taken up under the terms of your Office Memo No. 92 of 22nd April 1874. Some further delay occurred in getting a Survey plan of the ground prepared, and lastly, some time has elapsed in overcoming the scruples of the holder of the Jangam Inanti land (No. 6 in the statement) who preferred to have land in lieu of money compensation, but who finally consented with Mr. Purnayia to accept compensation at the rate of Rs. 80 per kudu, *viz.* 5 Rupees in excess of the rate awarded to the other land holders and agreed to by them in every case.

3. I would solicit that prompt payment may be made of the amount of compensation.

4. The Survey plan of the land accompanies.

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Statement shewing the details of lands required to be taken up by Government within the area defined by the several roads and lying to the east of the Government High School, and the amount of compensation to be awarded to the holders.

Name.	Description of land.	Kandayam land or Inamti.	Survey Measurement.			Compensation.						Remarks.
			Number.	Measure-ment.	Amount of Kandayam.	Rate per Kudu.	Rate per Acre.	Amount of Compensation.	Name of the crop, &c, standing thereon.	Compensation.	Total Amount of Compensation.	
1 J. Honappa	...	Dry Kandayam.	114	0 39 0	1 4 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 110	9 7 1/2	0 0 0 110	9 7 1/2	R. A. P. Rs. As. P.
2 K. Mutraya	...	do	Part of 115	7 3 0	9 0 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 802	9 1 1/2	12 8 0 815	1 1 1/2	...
3 Jansale Hombale	...	do	do	1 7 0	1 8 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 133	4 7 1/2	0 0 0 133	4 7 1/2	2 Bamboo bushes, 1 Jack fruit tree and another tree.
4 K. Linga Nayik	...	do	do	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 39	11 3	0 0 0 39	11 3	...
5 Krishnappa	...	do	do of 111	3 0 0	3 12 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 340	5 0 1	10 0 0 350	5 0	Mango tree.
6 Kari Siddappa's	...	do	do of 117	0 38 0	1 4 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 107	12 0	0 0 0 107	12 0	...
Jangam Inamti	...	do	116	1 16 0	2 0 0	0 0 80	0 0 121	0 0 169	6 4 1/2	0 0 0 169	6 4 1/2	...
7 Jansale Chaluva	...	do	118	0 23 0	0 12 0	0 0 80	0 0 0	0 0 0	69 6 1/2	0 0 0 69	6 1/2	...
8 Venkat Nayik	...	Kandayam.	Part of 119	1 30 0	2 0 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 198	8 3	0 0 0 198	8 3	...
Total.....	...	do	do	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 0 75	0 0 113	7 0 8	8 1 1/2	0 0 0 8	8 1 1/2	...
			...	22 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1980	0 5	22 8 0	2002 8 5	In consideration of the additional rate of compensation required, his claim to land is exchanged.

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NO. 4368—REV. 99, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner sanctions the payment of Rs. 2,002-8-5 as compensation for the lands to the extent of 22 *a*, 4 *g*, to be taken up by the Government on the north-side of the High School at Bangalore as per statement and plan submitted by the Commissioner with the above letter.

2. The Inam Superintendent is requested to submit an early report as to whether the Jangam Inam, referred to in No. 6 in the statement in question, is a service or personal grant. The disbursement of the compensation of Rs. 238—12—5 for the Inam lands measuring 1 *a*, 39 *g*, should be held in abeyance until final orders are passed on this point after the receipt of the Inam Superintendent's report above called for.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

**Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 21st September 1874.**

From the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta, No. 1777—R. 42, dated Bangalore, 3rd June 1874.

I am directed to submit, for the information and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a report on the levy, in connection with the survey settlement now in progress in the Province, of a local irrigation cess of one anna, on each rupee of assessment, on wet crop lands, which appears to the Chief Commissioner to require reconsideration, under the circumstances hereinafter set forth.

2. From the information Colonel Meade has been able to obtain regarding the origin of this cess it would seem that the necessity for imposing some such special levy had long been entertained, and that Mr. Bowring even contemplated the extension of its incidence to dry crop (or unirrigated) cultivation, on the ground that as the ryots generally were dependent on the due maintenance of the tank works of the Province for their water supply for ordinary use, quite irrespective of the purposes of irrigation to which these works were applied, it would be proper to require *all* land under cultivation to contribute its share towards such maintenance. It is stated that, under this view, Mr. Bowring at one time contemplated the imposition of a special cess for this purpose of two annas on each rupee of assessment on wet crop, and one anna similarly on that on dry crop lands throughout the Province.

3. Subsequently, the Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, proposed that a cess of one anna should be levied on all wet crop lands only, to be applied to the systematic clearing out of the tanks, from the lands irrigated by which such cess in each case was realized, but the latter measure was thought to be impracticable, and the question appears to have remained in abeyance till the assembly of a Committee held at Bangalore, in March 1868, to consider Colonel Strachey's note on "Irrigation in Mysore" dated 22nd February 1867.

4. In para 2 of the memorandum that was drawn up of the proceedings of the Committee, of which a copy was forwarded to your Office with the letter *noted in the margin, it was proposed, under the head of "Local Funds," that "An additional anna in the rupee will be payable from all irrigated lands *No. 198—13, dated 15th April 1868.
"and the amount thus realized will be devoted solely to the repair of tanks."

The Committee further proposed to divide all the irrigation works of the Province into two classes, the reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of those in the 1st class, which should comprise all the larger and more important works, being entirely in the hands of the Department Public Works; while, as regarded those in the 2nd class which should include all the minor and less important works it stated that, "It fully recognized the expediency of transferring to ryots the obligation of maintaining the numerous small tanks which exist in Mysore, and subsidiary works under channels, the existing actual condition of tanks, not in thorough order, being considered for the present as the standard up to which such tanks should be so maintained by the ryots."

5. In accordance with these suggestions, a special local irrigation cess was thereupon imposed, of one anna on each rupee of assessment on all wet crop lands in the settled taluks, due provision for its levy being subsequently made in the revised survey guarantee which was drawn up and published under Mr. Bowring's orders, by Notification No. 198, dated 9th February 1870, after the assembly of another special Committee to consider the question of, and to lay down rules regarding the management of the several classes of irrigation works in the Province.

6. The rules quoted in the margin were laid down in the revised guarantee, regarding (1) the obligations of the ryots in connection with the maintenance of irrigation works; and (2) the imposition and utilization of the local irrigation cess; and it will be seen that they provided, under the former head, for the maintenance and up-keep by the ryots concerned, of all the minor class of works not under the direct management of the Irrigation Department; and under the latter, for the application of the proceeds of the irrigation cess to the repair, improvement, and reconstruction of such works, but not to their maintenance; the cess realized, however, from the wet lands dependent on the larger class of

Section VI. It is imperative on the owners and occupiers of land lying under tanks and works, the property of Government other than those under the direct management of the Irrigation Department, to maintain the up-keep of such tanks and works after they have been brought up to standard. In case such up-keep shall not be duly maintained, it shall be competent to Government to maintain the up-keep of such tanks and works, and the cost of the same shall be rateably distributed amongst the ryots and inholders according to the survey valuation of their respective holdings, and such amount shall be recovered as a regular revenue demand.

Local Funds.

Section XIV. On all wet crop lands an additional anna on each rupee shall be imposed, which shall be devoted exclusively to repairs, improvements and reconstruction of works of irrigation but not to maintenance, except (as) to tanks and works the charge of which is taken by the Irrigation Department.

works, the charge of which is retained by the Irrigation Department, being applicable to the maintenance of that class of works.

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7. The necessity that existed for framing some rules for the administration of the cess was brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice in 1872; and he then, for the first time, became aware that there was considerable difference of opinion regarding the necessity for the levy of the cess at all, and that much difficulty would be experienced in its general imposition throughout the Province, and in its administration in an efficient manner for the benefit of those contributing to it, as contemplated in the survey guarantee.

8. In the first place, it was urged that, as, under the provisions of the survey guarantee already quoted, the obligation of the future maintenance of all the minor class of works which form the great bulk of the irrigation works of the Province was imposed on the ryots, and the new tank scheme provides for the reconstruction and improvement of all such works and for their being brought up to a standard of security and efficiency at the cost of Government, there would be no objects of this nature to which the cess would be applied, as contemplated in Rule XIV of the survey guarantee.

9. It further appeared that a large portion of the wet crop cultivation as in the Malnad Taluks adjoining the Western Ghats and some other parts of the Province, was carried on from natural springs and without the aid of, or with but little aid, from artificial works, and that the cess could be utilized but little, or not at all, in such cases, and would probably be regarded by the ryots as an exaction without an object.

10. Lastly, as regarded the administration of the cess, there was an obvious difficulty in providing for the due utilization on each of the individual works, from the lands dependent on which it was levied, of the small sums that would be available in each case; and it was indeed not clear what could be done with it, so long as the work of bringing the works up to standard was carried out at the cost of Government, and their future maintenance thereat was imposed on the ryots without reference to the cess.

11. The Chief Commissioner had taken the opportunity of the presence at Bangalore of the Survey Commissioner and Superintendent, to hold a meeting of the principal Officers of the Administration at head-quarters, under his own presidency, to consider the questions connected with the utilization of the local funds of the Province, and he was much impressed with the arguments that were urged on the above points, by several Officers on the occasion, against the continued levy of the irrigation cess.

12. Looking, however, at the fact that the cess had been imposed after very full consideration by his predecessor, and that it would, on the completion of the settlement, realize upwards of two lacs in the aggregate annually, he did not feel justified in proposing its abolition, till he was satisfied, after further enquiry, that it could not be utilized, as had been contemplated by him in connection with, though as a separate branch of, the ordinary District Local Funds, or under some other arrangement that would admit of its being turned to account with advantage to the State and the people, for the purpose for which it had been introduced.

13. On this latter point, it had for some time appeared to Colonel Meade that the only mode of turning the proceeds of the cess to proper account was to place its administration wholly in the hands of the local Revenue Officers, to enable them to maintain an adequate permanent establishment including, if necessary, a District Irrigation Engineer (1) for the systematic and constant inspection of all the class of tanks brought up to standard and made over to the ryots for up-keep; and (2) for the execution of such repairs and improvements thereto, as might from time to time be necessary, but which the ryots could not be expected to carry out. The proceeds of the cess would, doubtless, in due time provide fully for the above purposes, and its efficient administration through District Committees, as proposed *in the

*In No. 6434—189, dated 13th February 1873 to Foreign Department.

case of the ordinary local funds, would, it was hoped, meet the future requirements of this most important class of works and relieve the Irrigation Department altogether from the necessity of interference of any sort with them hereafter, except, possibly, in some special instance in which it might be found advisable to consult it.

14. The extension of the settlement to the Malnad Taluks, in which, as already explained, the wet cultivation is mostly carried on from natural springs, has rendered it now necessary to deal with this question without further delay, and after a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the levy of the cess, and the difficulties that will attend its satisfactory administration, if such levy is continued in its present form. Colonel Meade has come to the conclusion that it is his duty to recommend its abolition and to endeavour to devise some other means of providing for the object for which it was imposed.

15. This opinion is concurred in by the Settlement Commissioner, who, in a recent memorandum on local cesses in Mysore, remarks that—"Constant discussion and difficulty occur regarding the levy of the irrigation cess, which is beyond all doubt the cause of much dissatisfaction among the people,

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'who look on it as an extra imposition, and very differently to what they would do if the amount was included in the ordinary land revenue. I would suggest the advisability of abolishing this cess. The amount of it need not be a dead loss to the State, either in the case of villages already settled or to be settled for the future. The incidence of this cess has always been taken into account in estimating the future revenue of a taluk under settlement, and the non-existence of this cess would be taken into account in fixing the revenue of taluks for settlement in the future.'

It should be added that Colonel Anderson, though unconcerned in its original imposition, for he was absent from India when it was introduced, as explained above, shared the Chief Commissioner's views as to the inadvisability of hastily abandoning the cess, and that the opinion he has thus given has been formed after a full consideration of the difficulties attending (1) its general levy throughout the Province, and (2) its utilization, as a "Local Fund," for the direct benefit of those contributing to it, in a way to satisfy them that they really get some return for their contributions.

16. In the event of the abolition of the cess being carried out, the case of its levy in the taluks which have been already settled will require special consideration, but no difficulty is anticipated in dealing with it satisfactorily, as soon as the measures to be adopted in substitution of the separate collection of the cess as a "Local Fund" are decided on.

With regard to the as-yet unsettled taluks, the incidence of the cess would merge in the general assessment, which would be *pro tanto* raised consequent on its abolition; the existence of this impost having hitherto been taken into account in fixing the rates of assessment on the several classes of wet lands, which have been lowered by the amount of such incidence.

17. The Chief Commissioner is convinced of the great importance, with reference especially to the future arrangements for the government of the Province, of making suitable provision for the entire control of all tanks made over to the ryots for up-keep being vested in the local Revenue Officers, as stated in para 13 of this letter, and he would therefore strongly advocate, as the simplest and most convenient mode of giving effect to this view, that while the cess in its separate form is abolished, its equivalent as fixed by the Survey Department at the settlement of each taluk, or such portion of the same as may be assigned for the purpose with the sanction of Government, shall be set apart as an allotment to form a "District Irrigation Fund," under the control of the District Officer and to be administered by the District Local Fund Committee precisely in the same manner as the ordinary Local Funds of the District.

In the event of this measure being approved by His Excellency in Council, Colonel Meade would further recommend that the amount so assigned at the settlement of each taluk shall remain unaltered during the whole term of currency of the settlement.

18. With regard to the case (1) of the Mahnad Taluks, in which there are but few artificial irrigation works, and (2) of the channels and larger tanks that remain under the charge of the Irrigation Department, the allotment for the District Irrigation Fund should, in the case of the former, be limited to such sum as is absolutely needed for the purpose for which it is granted; and, in that of the latter, a fair proportion, representing the equivalent of the cess that would be realized, if still in force, from the lands dependent on them, should be annually transferred to the Irrigation Department, as a grant-in-aid from the "District Irrigation Funds," for the maintenance of such channels and tanks.

19. The case of the inamdars of the Province, whose lands are subject equally with those of ryots, to the incidence of the Local Fund cesses, will require special orders, if the course recommended herein be adopted; but as they are already universally liable for the cess, there will be no difficulty in providing for their continuing to contribute an equitable amount towards its objects under the new arrangements.

20. In conclusion, I am directed to state that Colonel Meade has every reason to believe that the measures proposed herein will, if sanctioned, have the general concurrence of the most experienced Officers, European and Native, of the Province, and he has no hesitation in strongly recommending them for the favorable consideration of His Excellency in Council.

Names of the Officers who attended the Committee convened in March 1868 for the purpose of discussing questions in connection with the irrigation cess in Mysore.

L. B. Dowling, Esq., Commissioner.
Captain J. A. Campbell, Secretary.
Major Prescott, Survey Commissioner.
Captain Grant, Superintendent of Survey.
Major Sankey, Chief Engineer.

Captain Campbell, Assistant Engineer.
Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of Nundydroog Division.
Mr. Arunachalam Modaliar, Head Sheristadar.
Mr. Krisbnaingar, Deputy Supt. of Kolar.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 21st September 1874.*

From the Secretary to the Government of India, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore—Foreign Department, Revenue, No. 210, R, dated Fort William, 27th August 1874.

In reply to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 1777—42, R, dated 3rd June last, I am directed to state that the Honorable the President in Council sanctions your proposal that the irrigation cess hitherto levied on wet crop lands in Mysore shall be abolished, and that for it shall be substituted the arrangements recommended in your 17th and 18th paragraphs, on the understanding that a sufficient assignment will be made from the enhanced land revenue to cover the charges which the irrigation cess was designed to meet.

No. 4469—REV. 297, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter and of that to which it is a reply be forwarded to the Survey Commissioner with a request that he will submit for the Chief Commissioner's approval, at as early a date as possible, the amendment rendered necessary in the Survey guarantee under the head of "Local Funds" consequently on the adoption of the measure now sanctioned.

2. The amendment should state that the irrigation cess having been abolished as a separate levy, its incidence will hereafter merge in the ordinary assessment of wet lands, and that, at the settlement of each taluk, a lump sum equivalent, excepting in the case of the Malnad taluks, to the amount representing the cess that has so merged in the assessment, shall be set apart by the Settlement Officer from the annual revenue of the taluk to form the "District Irrigation Fund," which will be administered by the District Committee in the same way as the ordinary Local Fund.

In the case of the Malnad Taluks, the sum to be so allotted will be limited to such portion of the actual equivalent of the cess as may be fairly needed for the purpose, in connection with the artificial works in the taluk, for which the maintenance of a District Irrigation Fund is proposed. The sum, whatever the amount, so allotted at the settlement will remain as the fixed allotment for this purpose during the currency of the settlement.

3. The course to be taken with regard to the irrigation cess now leviable in the taluks already settled will require special consideration, and the Survey Commissioner is requested to suggest the measures he would propose regarding it.

4. With respect to the case of inamdars and kayangutta and jodidars, it may fairly be a question how the change now sanctioned should affect them. The principle has been already laid down that these classes shall pay local cesses precisely as ordinary ryots, and as the measure under consideration merely alters the mode of realizing and allotting the cess, it does not necessarily affect that principle or the rules heretofore in force for its application, so far as the said classes are concerned. The cess may therefore continue to be levied from these classes as heretofore, and its amount can be paid over to the District Irrigation Fund, if that course is deemed fitting.

5. The allotment made by the Settlement Officer will be deducted from the revenue of the taluk and transferred to the credit of the District Committee under the head of "District Irrigation Fund." The Chief Commissioner believes that, as the allotment is to be a lump sum, this can be arranged, without difficulty, by the District Officers in communication with the Deputy Accountant General.

6. On the receipt of the Survey Commissioner's reply, the requisite orders will be passed to give effect to the measure under consideration.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 21st September 1874.*

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. F. 24, dated Bangalore, 15th June 1874.

With reference to the concluding portion of para 1 of my letter No. 14, dated 13th ultimo, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that, from enquiries instituted in the Bangalore and Tunkūr Districts in respect to the mode of calculation on account of cost for sayer collections in the inam, jodi and kayamgutta villages, it appears that no uniform principle is observed.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Tunkūr intimates that the cost of sayer collections in inam villages is not deducted, whereas the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner states that the average amount taken from inam villages for establishment charges is about 12 per cent of the revenue, leaving 38 per cent for the inamdars and 50 per cent for the Government.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar suggests that a uniform rate of 20 per cent from the said revenue should be deducted on account of establishment, while the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore says that the deduction should not be less than 30 per cent, and it might justly be raised to 40 per cent in consideration of the facts that the inamdars are absolved from all concern in the collection of sayer revenue and that they receive their share of revenue punctually and regularly.

4. I would recommend, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, that the deductions may be fixed at the uniform rate of Rs. 20 per cent on account of the cost of establishment.

From the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 198—Rev. No. 74,
dated Camp Benkipur, 23rd July 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 1386—8, dated 26th May last, requesting opinion on the desirability of fixing a uniform rate at which deductions from the sayer collections to be paid to inamdars should be made on account of establishment charges, I have the honor to state that no sayer collections are paid to inamdars in the Shimoga District. In the Chitaldroog District, a very small amount is paid in two villages in the Pavagada Taluk, the amount paid in 1873—74 being Rs. 6—9—1. No deduction on account of the cost of collection was hitherto made. In one of the villages, the whole of the duty levied is not paid to the inamdars, but the payment is made at 0—4—5 for every 8 maunds of supari exported from the village. The Deputy Commissioner, however, reports that he has now directed the levy of the cost of establishment at 5 per cent of the amount paid, this being the rate at which the shekdars of certain taluks of the Chitaldroog District are remunerated for collecting the sayer revenue according to your office letter No. 4999—81, dated 5th February 1866. Captain Maltby states that the proposal to fix a certain rate at which inamdars should pay for the cost of collection is good, but he has not given any opinion regarding the proposed rate of 20 per cent.

2. In the Kadur District, separate establishments as noted in the margin are entertained at the entire

For halating the Supari of the Shringeri Jahagir, 2 Kattes, 1 at Belri and the other at Bagganjit with an establishment costing Rs. 46 a month for each of the Kattes, as sanctioned in Secretary's letter No. 3059—45, dated 11th October 1865.

For the Belvadi Village, 1 Katte at Belvadi with an establishment of Rs. 14 a month, as sanctioned in para 12 of Secretary's letter No. 2171—41, dated 29th August 1865.

cost of the Shringeri Matt, for levying the duty on the articles exported from the Shringeri Jahagir in the Koppa Taluk and from their inam village of Belvadi in the Chikmagalur Taluk, so that the proposed arrangement when sanctioned will apply to the other inam villages in which the inamdars are paid the sayer revenue. These villages are situated in the Chikmagalur and Banavar Taluks, and a sum of Rs. 2,511—4—3 was paid last year. In this District also it

was not the practice to deduct any thing on account of the cost of collection till the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3697—30, dated 8th October 1873, and the mode of calculating and deducting the cost which the Deputy Commissioner has adopted and which he strongly recommends should be continued in preference to the proposed measure, is this:—The proportionate cost of collection to be borne by inamdars to the total cost of establishment of the katte in which the inam produce is halated is as the amount of the duty on the inam articles is to the total amount, both Sarkar and inam, collected in that katte. Now, the payment to the inamdars is made monthly, and the rates of cost at which deductions are made in the different kattes vary, and the rate of one month in the same katta would change in the next according as the proportions of the amounts of the Sarkar and inam halats vary in every month, the Sarkar being a loser and the inamdars a gainer in months in which the Sarkar halat is comparatively large and *vice versa* in other months in which it is small. This practice under the

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
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above circumstances appears to be disadvantageous, and besides it is open to objection ; in that it places the inamdars in the dark at what rates the deduction is made, since they cannot know the total collection of the katta in the month.

I therefore consider that it is necessary to fix a fair percentage. In the three Districts, except in the Shringeri inams, the proportions of the cost of establishment to the total collections of last year were Rs. 2—6—6 per cent in Shimoga, 3—4—0 in Kadur, and 12—14—8 in Chitaldroog, and I consider that 10 per cent is a fair amount to be fixed.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, General No. 369—Rev. 69, dated Mysore, 29th August 1874.

In reply to your circular-docket No. 1386—S, dated 26th May 1864, I have the honor to state for the information of the Chief Commissioner that I have consulted the Deputy Commissioners of both the Mysore and Hassan Districts, and am of opinion that the uniform rate of Rs. 20 may be adopted in calculating the cost of collecting the sayer revenue by Government agency, on account of the inamdars, jodidars, &c., who are entitled to it under the provisions contained in your letter No. 3697—30, dated 15th October 1873.

2. Major Hill states in his letter No. 310, dated 3rd July 1874, that the above rate would be a heavy charge where the sayer revenue collected is small, and recommends the deduction of five per cent from the collection.

3. This calculation is not based on any data, and represents only the amount at present paid to the village authorities in Sarkar villages exclusive of the cost of papers and other contingent expenses. It is moreover necessary to make provision for the better management in future of the sayer revenue, which is at present very inefficiently supervised.

4. Under these circumstances, 20 per cent seems to be a fair rate, and may be adopted with advantage.

5. Copies of letters from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, on the subject, are enclosed.

No. 310, dated 3rd July 1874, from Mysore.
No. 330, dated 21st do from Hassan.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
No. 310, dated Mysore, 3rd July 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter as per margin, requesting an opinion on the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, to alter the present method of collecting the sayer revenue on inam villages.
Circular No. 82 of the 30th June 1874.

In reply, I beg to submit that the sayer revenue derived from some inam villages is nil, or so small as not to admit of any establishment being entertained, while in the case of a few villages with large revenue a 20 per cent commission would be too heavy a charge.

The simplest plan is to adhere to the present scale, according to which 2 per cent is paid to both the Patel and Shanbhog, and 1 per cent to the Sheldkar.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
No. 330, dated Hassan, 21st July 1874.

In reply to your circular No. 82 of the 3rd ultimo requesting an expression of my opinion in regard to the cost of collecting sayer revenue in inam and kayamgutta villages, I have the honor to state that I concur with the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District in the opinion that for convenience of calculation a uniform rate of Rs. 20 per cent may well be introduced.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd September 1874.*

No. 4465—REV. 31, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—There seems to be no room for doubt that it would be a decided advantage to have a fixed percentage as the basis of calculation in computing the amount which requires to be deducted from the sayer revenue in inam and kayamgutta villages on account of the cost of its collection by Government agency.

2. As regards the rate of percentage, a singular variety of opinions has been expressed. The Chief Commissioner considers that it is preferable to err on the side of liberality to the inamdars than to run the risk of debiting them with a higher rate than is clearly required to meet a fair proportion of the charges of collection. In a statement drawn up from the records of this Office, the latter are estimated at Rs. 40,000 for the past official year or even less than 5 per cent of the gross sayer revenue realized in that year. This statement, however, is probably faulty in not including a sufficiently large proportion of the cost of revenue establishments. A fixed charge of 10 per cent on all collections made for inamdars, appears to the Chief Commissioner to be a fair amount and will accordingly be adopted.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Dept., General No. 115—Rev. 43, dated Camp Benkipur, 16th June 1874.

With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings—Circular No. 1989—Rev. 20, dated the 18th July 1873, prescribing for adoption ten

From Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, No. 244, dated 9th March 1874.
" " Kolar, No. 66, dated 11th May 1874.
" " Chitaldroog, No. 58, dated 27th April 1874.

forms in regard to the attachment and sale of lands and movable property in satisfaction of Government demands, I have

the honor to submit for the orders of the Chief Commissioner copies of letters noted in the margin received from the Deputy Commissioners on the subject.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga considers that Forms 2, 3, and 7 are unnecessary, while Mr. Krishna Rao is of opinion that Forms 1 and 2 slightly modified will be quite sufficient; but he has not stated in what manner the modification should be made. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, however, would retain all the forms.

3. Forms 1 to 7 relate to the attachment and sale of lands, and Forms 8 to 10 to movable property.

4. I consider that Form 2 is necessary inasmuch as it affords to the defaulters the choice of either paying up the arrears due, or allowing his land to be sold.

5. Form No. 3 appears unnecessary. This will be necessary when a long interval elapses between the dates of attachment and sale of a land with the crops standing thereon, which is not generally the case; and notice of attachment by Form 2 would be sufficient.

6. The object of Form No. 7 would be gained if a monthly or quarterly extract of Form No. 6 is hung up in the village choultries concerned and in the Taluk Cutcherry. This form may therefore be dispensed with.

7. No curtailment of the remaining forms seems called for.

8. The Deputy Commissioners are unanimous in considering that the notices need not be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. I concur in this view, and would leave it to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners to send notices to the Gazette in such cases in which landed property of great value is involved.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd September 1874.*

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division,
No. 944, dated Shimoga, 9th March 1874.

With reference to your Circular No. 184, dated 28th July last, forwarding for adoption ten forms in connection with coercive measures adopted for the recovery of Government demand, I have the honor to submit for your and the Chief Commissioner's consideration whether it will not be advisable to do away with Forms Nos. 2, 3 and 7 as they are unnecessary.

2. It would appear from the * marginally noted memo that the number of coercive measures has of late increased to a great extent, and this is, I am informed, owing to the facilities afforded to the poorer ryots to sell their produce and escape the Government demand.

Years		No. of Cases.
1867-68	...	6
1868-69	...	38
1869-70	...	89
1870-71	...	136
1872-73	...	1055

3. It is already a noted fact that the Shanbhogs now have actually more work than they can easily perform, and I consider it but just that low paid as they are they should be relieved of all unnecessary trouble.

4. I would also remark that the publication of these notices in the *Mysore Gazette* is also not required, as the lands, the kandyam of which falls in arrears, are as a rule valueless and do not fetch any considerable price.

5. Early instructions are solicited as the collection has already commenced.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division,
No. 66, dated Chikmagalur, 11th May 1874.

With reference to your docket—Partly Circular No. 550 of the 16th March last, forwarding for opinion copy of Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's No. 944, dated the 9th idem, suggesting that Forms 2, 3 and 7 in the recovery of revenue arrears may be dispensed with, I have the honor to submit that two forms appear to me to be sufficient to be issued to a revenue defaulter, the one informing him of the arrears due and the prospect of attachment in the event of its not being paid within a certain date, and another after attachment informing him of the intended sale of the property. Two opportunities will thus be afforded, either of which a defaulter may avail himself of by paying his due and redeeming his property; if both were neglected, it may safely be concluded that he is either unable or unwilling to pay the demand.

2. The two forms Nos. 1 and 2 slightly modified will in my humble opinion serve the required purpose.

3. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District in thinking that a publication in the *Gazette* of such properties is unnecessary, as the purchasers of them, if any, are generally the inhabitants of the same village who cannot read the *Gazette*. A proclamation published on the spot for the information of the public advertizing the sale on a fixed day night, I think, be sufficient.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division,
No. 58, dated 27th April 1874.

Adverting to your Pass Circular docket No. 550 of the 16th ultimo, calling for an expression of my opinion regarding the dispensing with the three forms, Nos. 2, 3 and 7, out of the ten forms of notices of attachment, assumption and proclamation of the purchase of land, in the recovery of revenue arrears, I have the honor to state that I consider it necessary that they should be retained: the object of Form No. 2 is to give the defaulter the choice of either paying up the arrears due by him within a certain date, in default of which he knows the lands held by him will be sold to recover the arrears of revenue; Form No. 3 gives notice of who has been put in charge of the land attached, so that the defaulter cannot plead ignorance if he interferes with the man, which he might do if the notice was dispensed with.

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Form No. 7 is also essential inasmuch as it publishes the right of the purchaser of the land at auction.

As regards the publication of notices in the *Mysore Gazette*, I think they might be dispensed with as they are mere matters of form.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. Rev. 82, dated Bangalore, 23rd July 1874.

With reference to your No. 2647—R. 15 of the 8th instant, forwarding for an expression of opinion copies of correspondence, regarding the abolition of some of the ten forms prescribed for adoption in the proceedings of sale of revenue defaulter's property, I have the honor to inform you that Forms Nos. 3 and 7 only may, I think, be dispensed with.

2. I concur with Mr. Ricketts that it is scarcely necessary to publish notices of sales of land made in satisfaction of arrears, unless when the Deputy Commissioner considers this course advisable for special reasons.

From the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 398—Rev. No. 74, dated Mysore, 5th September 1874.

With reference to your docket No. 2647—15, dated 8th July last, forwarding for opinion copy of a letter from the Commissioner, Nagar Division, on the subject of the abolition of some of the forms prescribed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1989—20, dated 18th July 1873, I have the honor to observe that there are ten forms in all to be made use of at the different stages of the proceedings of an attachment and sale of a revenue defaulter's property, immovable and movable. The first seven forms relate to immovable property as follow :—

Form No. 1, Demand prior to attachment.—The retention of this form, it is superfluous to say, is necessary, as it is a notice to the defaulter of his failure to pay the Government dues, and requiring him to liquidate it within a given time.

Form No. 2, Notice of attachment.—On the defaulter's not acting up to instructions issued in Form 1, Form 2 gives him notice of attachment of his landed property and its intended sale, in case of his not complying with the Government demand within a certain period. This form is indispensable.

Form No. 3, Notice of assumption.—As observed by Mr. Ricketts this is scarcely necessary, and may be dispensed with, as Form 2 would answer its purpose.

Form No. 4, Notice of the sale of the lands.—This is to invite purchasers, and cannot be dispensed with.

Form No. 5, Certificate of sale.—This is also necessary to a purchaser who buys the rights and interests of the former land owner.

Form No. 6, Register of lands sold.—This is an account of Government containing records of sales of land on account of arrears of kandayam, and is a very useful document.

Form No. 7, Proclamation of the purchase of land.—No. 6 being retained, this seems redundant, an extract from the former when hung up in public places being considered sufficient.

Forms No. 8, 9, 10, Order for distraining movable property, inventory of property, property so distrained, and notice of sale of the same, respectively.

All these are required: with the exception of Nos. 3 and 7; none of the forms can well be dispensed with.

Copies of reports on the subject from Deputy Commissioners are enclosed.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 23rd September 1874.*

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, To the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division,
No. 15, dated Camp Chinkurli, 10th August 1874.

With reference to your Circular Docket No. 139 of the 17th ultimo, regarding the abolition of certain forms prescribed for adoption in the proceedings of sale of a revenue defaulter's property, I have the honor to submit that I concur in the views expressed by Mr. Ricketts in his letter No. 115—43 of the 16th June last.

2. The original enclosures are herewith resubmitted.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, To the Commissioner of Ashtagram Division,
No. 529, dated Mysore, 28th August 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 139 of the 17th July 1874, and subsequent reminder, requesting expression of my opinion regarding the abolition of some of the forms prescribed for the sale of revenue defaulter's property.

2. In reply, I beg to state that, with the exception of two, the rest of the forms appear to me to be essential. Form 3 may be dispensed with, as Forms 1 and 2 are sufficient to caution defaulters against the failure on their part to pay up the revenue arrears, and affords them sufficient opportunity to redeem their property. Form 7 is also not needed. In lieu an extract from Form 6 may be taken and hung up in the village choultries and taluk cutcherries to assist the taluk authorities in the transfer of pattas and chittas in the name of purchasers.

3. I would further suggest that Form 4 alone may be notified in the *Mysore Gazette*.

No. 4481—REV. 32, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—On a consideration of the several opinions of the Divisional and District Officers, recorded in the foregoing correspondence, on the subject of the forms of statements in regard to the attachment and sale of the property of revenue defaulters, the Chief Commissioner directs that Forms Nos. 3 and 7 be abolished, the object of Form No. 7 being met by a monthly or quarterly extract of Form No. 6, which should be hung up in the village choultries concerned and in the Taluk Cutcherry for public information as suggested by Mr. Ricketts.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue,
Agriculture and Commerce, 30th September 1874.*

No. 4709—REV. 32, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER.—It has recently come to the knowledge of the Chief Commissioner that the Survey boundary marks in Government waste or unoccupied lands in certain parts of the Province have suffered considerably from want of due attention to their timely repair and proper up-keep.

2. Section 11 of the Rules, issued under date the 20th August 1868, leaves it to the Taluk Officers to carry out the work in question, unless the Deputy Commissioner considers it desirable to require the purchaser of such lands for grazing purposes to do so, and the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the unsatisfactory state of things above adverted to is mainly attributable to a too free adoption of the latter system which appears to Sir Richard Meade to be faulty in principle, inasmuch as the necessarily transient interest in the lands possessed by the purchaser of the grazing right furnishes no incentive strong enough to secure the due and efficient discharge of the obligation which it is sought to impose on him; while on the other hand the fear of the possible consequences of the obligation may have a material effect in reducing the amount bid for grazing land at the annual sales.

3. The best course for the attainment of the object in view appears therefore to be to hold the Patel strictly responsible for the maintenance in due order of the boundary marks in Government waste or unoccupied lands attached to his village, a commission of 5 per cent of the amount realized from the grazing sale of such lands, or Rs. 5 per 1,000 acres of waste—whichever may be most favorable to the Patel—being assigned to him for the purpose, and the Chief Commissioner desires that this course may be adopted wherever practicable. In cases in which from special or exceptional causes the above rates may be thought insufficient, they may be increased to 10 per cent of the amount realized from the grazing sale or Rs. 10 per 1,000 acres of area, a full report of every such instance being made by the Taluk and District Officers with complete information as to the necessity for the extra charge.

4. It should however be clearly understood that it is not intended by this order to absolve occupants of land impinging upon Government waste from the responsibility which at present attaches to them in regard to the maintenance in due repair of the boundary marks which divide the one from the other, or to relieve villagers from their common obligation to repair the marks defining the free grazing lands assigned to their village. Both duties will be strictly enforced, and in case there should be failure in either, the necessary work will be executed by the Patel and charged for at a rate not exceeding two annas for every mark, the total amount of cost being levied rateably from all occupants and inamdars in the village in proportion to the Survey assessment of their land.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 396—Rev. 73, dated Mysore, 5th September 1874.

Referring to Section XVI of the Survey and Settlement Rules and the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1989—29, dated 18th July 1873, empowering Deputy Commissioners to attach and sell landed or movable property of revenue defaulters, on account of Government dues thereon, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to favor me with the Chief Commissioner's instructions, whether this ruling applies to cases in which jodi or kayamgutta villages are to be attached and sold in satisfaction of Government demand.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	<i>Expenses incurred for weeding the chin-chona plantation on the Bababudan Hills. Sanctioning a bill on account submitted by Nagar Commissioner and intimating that measures will be taken to send a supply into the English market in order that its value may be tested.</i>	No. 4140—52, dated 9th Sept. 1874.	...	...	1 to 2
3 to 4	<i>Local Funds Accounts. Passing orders on a letter from the Controller, Public Works Accounts, enquiring whether he is to be relieved of the duty of auditing the same.</i>	No. 4196—330, dated 11th Sept. 1874.	...	...	3
5 to 6	<i>Money grant to one Venkatachari, Sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 3-10-2, on his behalf as an ad-interim arrangement.</i>	No. 4191—55, dated 11th Sept. 1874.	...	...	4

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Genl. No. 291—Rev. 113, dated Camp Banavar, 30th August 1874.

Referring to the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, dated the 5th and 18th instant, passing orders on the subject of the disposal of waste lands for grazing purposes, I have the honor to forward for the information of the Chief Commissioner, copies of letters noted in the margin, from the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga and Chitaldroog, stating that the instructions could not be brought into force this year, as the sales have been already completed. The rules will be duly carried into effect from next year.

II. As regards the concluding part of the Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's letter, I request to be informed if the Survey Department will make the necessary arrangements, or the Deputy Commissioner is to undertake them in taluks already settled; as the orders contained in the above appear to refer to taluks to be settled in future.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 602, dated 25th August 1874.

With reference to Circular No. 237, dated 11th instant, has the honor to state that by this time the sales of pasture lands in the Channagiri, Sorab, Shikarpar and Honnali Taluks are almost completed, no arrangements can therefore be made this year according to the spirit of the Chief Commissioner's instructions. It is understood that, under the 2nd para of the Chief Commissioner's Order, the Survey Superintendent will make the requisite arrangements in taluks which will be settled in future, but it is not clear whether the Deputy Commissioner can undertake the work in the ensuing year in the taluks already settled, or whether that is also to be done by the Survey Superintendent.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

[PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.]

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Index Nos. of the Proceedings.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of pre- vious Proceedings.	Page.
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3 to 4	<i>Local Funds Accounts.</i> Passing orders on a letter from the Con- troller, Public Works Accounts, enquiring whether he is to be relieved of the duty of auditing the same.	No. 4196—320, dated 11th Sept. 1874.	...	...	3
5 to 6	<i>Money grant to one Venkatachari,</i> Sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 3-10-2, on his behalf as an ad-interim arrange- ment.	No. 4191—55, dated 11th Sept. 1874.	...	...	4
7 to 8	<i>Increases to the Revenue from Estab- lishments in the Kolar and Tinkur Dis- tricts.</i> Passing orders on a communication from the Nundydroog Commissioner on the subject.	No. 4463—63, dated 21st Sept. 1874.	...	Vide Progs. for May 1874, Part II. Financial, No. 42.	4 to 6
9 to 10	<i>Estimates and Accounts of Local Fund Committees.</i> Passing orders on a letter from the Deputy Accountant General, relative to their preparation.	No. 4526—366, dated 24th Sept. 1874.	...	...	6 to 7

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
9th September 1874.*

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 129—F. 24, dated 20th June 1874.

No. 7213—101, dated the 31st March 1874.

With reference to the Secretary's letter noted in the margin, sanctioning a sum of Rs. 25 for weeding the most neglected part of the Cinchona plantation on the Bababudans, has the honor to state that, when on the Kallatti Hills, the undersigned observed that the plantation had not been weeded for the last 3 years, and consequently the trees had been choked up with rank undergrowth; it was therefore considered necessary to adopt immediate measures for weeding the trees and for this purpose an expenditure of Rs. 79—14—0 was personally incurred by the undersigned as per accompanying bill. Requests that the sanction of the Chief Commissioner may be obtained to the bill, after which it is requested it may be passed on to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.

2. The reason of the neglected state of the trees alluded to is that the plantation has been considerably extended without any corresponding addition to the establishment.

3. The older trees which were lately pruned and weeded will soon attain to a size that their shade will keep down the weeds. But there are still numerous trees which will require weeding annually, at least for 2 or 3 years yet to come, and an annual outlay of 50 Rupees a year will probably be required for this purpose for the above period. The expenditure shewn is comparatively heavy owing to the heavy growth of 3 years having had to be removed.

4. The amount may be met from the source indicated in the *margin.

* 16—3—Experimental Cinchona, Kadur District establishment and contingencies, Rs. 1,350.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 2785—Finl. 37, dated Bangalore, 10th July 1874.

Referring to your docket No. 129—24 of the 20th ultimo, submitting for sanction a bill amounting to Rs. 79—14—0, for expenses incurred for weeding the Cinchona plantation on the Bababudan Hills, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to state, on what work the existing establishment, which consists of one head gardener and 9 coolies costing Rs. 100 per mensem, is employed on to render the entertainment of extra men for weeding necessary. The plantation, the Chief Commissioner observes, is not of such a great extent as cannot be weeded and kept in order by ten men; and he begs that you will furnish him with information as to its area.

2. The Chief Commissioner considers that the time has now arrived for determining whether the Cinchona bark cannot be utilized, and purposes asking Mr. Broughton's advice on the subject; but before doing so, he requests to know what quantity of bark is available for the purpose.

From the Offg. Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. No. 283—F. 44, dated Camp Kadur, 24th August 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 2785—F. 37 of the 10th July 1874, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter No. 271 of the 17th instant, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, and to state that I am quite of opinion that the permanent establishment of the Cinchona plantation on the Bababudan Hills can scarcely cope with the luxuriant weed growth, and that I myself directed the employment of additional coolies to clear the plantations of in some places a 3 years' growth of weeds as it appeared absolutely necessary, the plantation having been lately considerably extended without corresponding additional establishment.

2. If it is decided to utilize the bark which the Deputy Commissioner states will probably be available, I have the honor to request that Mr. Broughton be asked to give instructions as to barking (supplying necessary knives) and drying, &c., so as to avoid any possible error.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 271, dated Chikmagalur, 17th August 1874.

I have the honor to submit the following report in reply to your No. 276 of the 17th ultimo, giving cover to a copy of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's No. 2785—37 of the 10th idem on the working &c., of the Cinchona plantation on the Bababudan Hills.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
9th September 1874.*

2. The area of the 3 gardens forming the plantation is approximately as follows:—

1st on the Hills	..	17,280 square yards containing	4,500 trees.
2nd Do	..	101,265 do do	19,526 „
3rd adjoining bungalow and valley	..	78,961 do do	6,500 „
		<u>197,506</u>	or 40 acres and 3,906 yards.

3. Out of the 9 coolies on the rolls one attends to the propagating-house and nursery at Santavari and the other 8 are employed in the gardens on the hills.

4. The head gardener supervises both places, and asserts that although the coolies do not lose a moment idly the weeds cannot be thoroughly cleared off owing to the damp state of the locality.

5. As for the quantity of bark that can be made available for Mr. Broughton to experiment on, it is stated that about 1,500 trees are capable of being peeled and that they would probably yield some 10 or 12 maunds or about 250 or 300 English pounds in weight. The gardener, however, states that he has no proper instruments to take the bark off the trees and that he is ignorant of the process of drying it.

6. Following are the details of the heights of the plants now in the gardens:—

In the 1st garden from	8 to 12 feet	..	..	3,500	
„	5 „ 7 „	..	..	1,000	
					4,500
In the 2nd do	„ 12 „ 16 „	:	..	4,000	
	„ 6 „ 11 „	..	..	1,200	
	„ 3 „ 6 „	..	..	14,326	
					19,526
In the 3rd do	„ 1 „ 2 „	..	..		6,500
					30,526
Further there are in the Propagating-house	..	..	..	3,520	
In the Nursery	..	..	..	2,400	
					5,920
Grand Total...					36,446

7. In conclusion, I beg to add that, as directed in the docket under reply, the quantity of bark remaining on hand has been transmitted to Dr. McGann for utilization in the Shimoga Dispensary.

No. 4140—FINL. 52, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Under the explanation now afforded, the bill amounting to Rs. 79—14—0, submitted with the Officiating Commissioner's docket No. 129—24, dated 20th June last, on account of expenses incurred for weeding the Cinchona plantation on the Bababudan Hills, is sanctioned. It is satisfactory that so much bark is available, and measures will be at once taken to send a supply into the English market in order that the value of the Bababudan-grown bark may be tested. With this object, Mr. Broughton, the Quinologist, has been addressed.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

***Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
11th September 1874.***

From the Controller, Public Works Accounts of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2435, dated Bangalore, 30th July 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 3079—30, dated 24th July 1874, enclosing Chief Commissioner's Notification concerning the establishment for Local Committees for the administration of Local Funds in Mysore.

2. From Rule XXI, it would appear to be intended that the Committees are to provide for the audit of their own funds, the accounts at the end of the year being submitted through the Commissioner of Division to the Chief Commissioner. I therefore request to be informed from what date my duties as regards the audit of Local Funds are to cease.

3. Rule XIV empowers District Committees to entertain what temporary establishments they deem necessary in regard to works, and Rule XVII gives them similar powers as regards appointments in the Correspondence, Account and Public Works Departments. I therefore request to be informed what effect these rules are intended to have upon the establishments at present sanctioned for Civil Officers for the execution of Imperial and Local works, and whose pay is distributed between those funds. Is it intended to give District Committees power to dismiss subordinates employed on Imperial Works.

No. 4196—FINL. 330, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter, the Controller of Public Works Accounts solicits instructions as to whether the rules recently promulgated for the better administration of Local Funds in Mysore have the effect of relieving him from the duty of auditing the accounts of those funds, and if so, from what date; also whether the District Committees established under the said Rules will be vested with the power to dismiss subordinates at present allowed to Civil Officers, for the execution of Imperial and Local Works.

2. With regard to the first question raised by him, Captain Trail is informed that the operation of Rule XXI does not necessarily alter the present system, under which the audit of the accounts of Local Funds is carried out by the Controller, Department Public Works, and that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, no change on this head is desirable at present. The Annual District Report of the administration of the Local Funds prescribed in the said Rule, will be quite separate from the Controller's General Progress Report, and both should be made till further orders.

3. As regards the Controller's other question, it is not intended by Rules XIV and XVII to make any change in the existing system in respect of District Public Works employes, whose entertainment and dismissal will remain as heretofore for the present at all events. When the Local Funds are so large as to admit of the measure, the pay of this class of men should be wholly provided from that source, and they will then be in all respects servants of the District Committees, which cannot be the case so long as the employes in question continue to be paid as at present, partly by the State and partly from Local Funds.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

**Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
11th September 1874.**

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 49, F., dated Bangalore, 19th August 1874.

In forwarding copy of letter No. 520 of the 11th instant from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, recommending the continuance of a money grant of Rs. 3—10—2 per mensem to one Venkatachari, son of the late Anandam Pille Iyapatur of the Closepet Taluk, I have the honor to request you will be so good as to obtain the Chief Commissioner's sanction for the same, as it is noted in the original sannad that the grant is to be continued to the descendants of the original holder.

2. Copy of the sannad received from the Deputy Commissioner is also enclosed for perusal.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 520, dated Bangalore, 11th August 1874.

I have the honor to report that Anandam Pille Iyapatur, who was in receipt of a money grant of Rs. 3—10—2 per mensem in the Closepet Taluk, died on the 20th May last, and his son Venkatachari applies for the continuance of the grant on the ground that the allowance is hereditary. As from the original sannad, which has been produced, the grant is expressly directed to be continued to the descendants of the original grantee, I have the honor to recommend Venkatachari's application for sanction. A copy of the sannad is enclosed for inspection if deemed necessary.

No. 4191—FINL. 55, DATED BANGALORE, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the above letter, the Commissioner recommends the continuance of a money grant of Rs. 3—10—2 per mensem to one Venkatachari, son of the late Anandam Pille Iyapatur of the Closepet Taluk, on the ground that the original sannad expressly directs that the grant should be continued to the descendants of the original grantee.

The Chief Commissioner sanctions the monthly allowance of Rs. 3—10—2 being registered in the name of the said Venkatachari and paid to him as an *ad-interim* arrangement, pending its confirmation under the Muzrayi Rules by the Inam Department.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 57, Finl., dated Bangalore, 28th August 1874.

Adverting to your letter No. 1195—Finl. 15, dated 19th May 1874, conveying the Chief Commissioner's remarks on the proposition statement, submitted for increasing the present Revenue Peon Establishment in the Kolar and Tumkár Districts, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. With reference to the latter portion of para 3 of the above letter, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore states that the number of Revenue peons and Daffedar in his District, in excess of the scale sanctioned in your No. 2923—J. 8 of the 27th August 1870, is 56 and one respectively, and that this excess is in course of reduction as casualties occur, but if necessary, after inspecting the Taluk Establishment, and weeding out old and useless men who can be discharged on gratuity, the actual number available for transfer to taluks in other Districts can be ascertained.

3. Major Clarke is of opinion that beyond dispensing with these peons and Daffedar, it will not be feasible to effect any further reduction without crippling the Taluk Establishments to a serious extent, for the Amildars complain that even now whilst they have the excess at their disposal, they are unable to meet all demands upon them, and the Deputy Commissioner considers that this complaint is not

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
21st September 1874.*

groundless, as there is a large amount of work such as enquiries of all kinds instituted under the orders of superior Officers in Revenue or Miscellaneous cases, and a great extent of Batayi cultivation to supervise in his District.

4. The Kolar Deputy Commissioner states that one Daffedar is insufficient for his taluks, as the Amildars have, in addition to their other duties, a great deal of Maramat work to attend to, and that the Daffedar being superior in his position and qualifications, is most useful in supervising Tank and Maramat works, and also in regulating the distribution of water when a large tank irrigates the lands of several villages held on Batayi.

5. Mr. Krishnaiengar adds, that from his own experience, these Daffedars have rendered useful service, and much inconvenience would be felt if one was to be struck off.

6. With regard to the reduction in the number of the marginally noted minor servants to one each for a taluk, the Deputy Commissioner remarks that there is only one Raktvan and one sweeper in each taluk, and that the services of the two Gollars cannot be dispensed with, as one is employed in the Taluk Treasury, and the other as a Mutchi in ruling the numerous returns to be submitted from the Taluk Cutcherry, and in assisting the Record-keeper who has to answer constant calls for references, but he is of opinion that one Mashalchi is sufficient, and a taluk peon can do the work of hornman.

7. The Tunkur Deputy Commissioner is prepared to accept a head peon instead of a 2nd Daffedar, but considers that it would be difficult and inconvenient to amalgamate the duties of Mashalchi and sweeper. He would moreover prefer to do away with the Raktvan than the 2nd Mashalchi.

8. I beg to append a comparative statement shewing the present establishment, and the propositions put forward, with regard to these minor taluk public servants, and to add the following remarks for Sir Richard Meade's consideration.

Present Establishment.			Proposed Establishment by the Chief Commissioner.			Proposed Establishment by the Commissioner.			Remarks.
No.	Designation of Appointment.	Salary.	No.	Designation of Appointment.	Salary.	No.	Designation of Appointment.	Salary.	
2	Daffedars at 7 Rs.	14	1	Daffedar ...	7-0-0	2	Daffedars at 7 Rs.	14	The Bangalore Taluk has always had an extra Daffedar for miscellaneous works.
2	Gollars at 5 do.	10	1	Head Peon ...	6-0-0	2	Gollars at 5 do.	10	
1	Raktvan	6	1	Gollar ...	5-0-0	1	Raktvan	6	
2	Mashalchis at 5 Rs.	10	1	Raktvan ...	6-0-0	2	Mashalchis at 5 do.	10	
1	Hornman	4	1	Hornman ...	4-0-0	1	Sweeper	4	
1	Sweeper	4	1	Sweeper & Mashalchi.	5-0-0	8	The Hornman to be a 44 Peon on the Revenue Establishment.		
		8	6		38-0-0				

9. Periodically for the last 20 years, these minor taluk servants have been the object of attack, and have been gradually reduced to very nearly the lowest point compatible with public convenience. I think myself that it is an error to proceed too far in this respect, as in depriving existing establishments to too great an extent of this minor aid, there is a risk of interfering with efficiency. I would therefore strongly advocate the retention of 2 Daffedars; their position when out in the taluk, supervising tank work or Battayi cultivation, carries more weight with it than a head peon can command, and the difference as regards their pay is only one rupee monthly.

10. The Gollars and Raktvan are most useful men. Our Taluk Establishments are at the lowest ebb, and these men not only help in the treasury and record-room but are nearly all educated, and assist more especially in preparing the numerous forms for all the different departments that now continually call for returns, and they also aid in sorting and arranging papers.

11. Two Mashalchis are, I think, also necessary. The Amildar requires one with him when he is out which he ought to be most of his time, and there must be some one to do the work at Taluk Head-Quarters when he is absent.

**Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
21st September 1874.**

12. One of the peons can do the hornman's work, I think therefore that this appointment may be altogether abolished as a distinct duty; but the sweeper cannot be dispensed with.

13. The difference in my estimate and in the Chief Commissioner's is only Rs. 6 for each taluk, and for all the taluks in the Division this extra sum does not amount to $\frac{1}{3}$ ds of the pay of a last Grade Assistant, and it would be scarcely worth while to risk efficiency and public convenience for so small a saving.

No. 4463—FINL. 63, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—Colonel Pearse's proposals as set forth in a collated form in column 3 of the statement, subjoined to para 8 of his letter, differ but little from those of the Chief Commissioner, and are accordingly accepted. Sir Richard Meade sees no reason why a higher scale of peons should be maintained in the taluks of the Bangalore District (except perhaps the Head Quarter Taluk) than in similar taluks of Kolar and Tûmkûr.

With the exception therefore of the Bangalore Taluk (in which the present scale may be maintained if necessary,) the scale now recommended by Colonel Pearse should be adopted for all three Districts.

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore should accordingly be requested to revise the minor establishment of each taluk in his District, and the Commissioner of the Division should arrange for the transfer of all peons in excess of the authorized number to the other Districts in completion of their complement. When these measures have been carried into effect a brief report should be submitted.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 2204, dated Bangalore, 4th August 1874.

In acknowledging receipt of your memo No. 3079—30 of the 24th ultimo, enclosing 2 copies of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 110 of the 4th idem, on the subject of forming local committees for the administration of Local Funds in Mysore, I have the honor to submit the following remarks for the Chief Commissioner's consideration regarding the estimates and accounts of the several committees.

2. First as regards Budget Estimates—By Rule IX, the Deputy Commissioner as President of the District Committee has to prepare a statement on or about the 1st October, shewing the estimated revenue of the Local Funds for the ensuing year, which, with proposals for expenditure, is to be laid before the committee, and after being adopted by them, the estimates are to be submitted through the Commissioner of the Division, for the approval of the Chief Commissioner. As the funds are required by Rule VI to be spent exclusively in the taluk in which they are collected, the Deputy Commissioner must, I apprehend, be guided in estimating them by the last jamabandi statement of each taluk corrected with reference to any more recent data. The prescribed percentage must then be computed, and for this purpose I would recommend the following form A :—

(A) Estimate of probable Receipts of Local District Funds, in the District of———for the year——

Name of Taluk.	Land Revenue as per Jama-bandi for current year.	Revised Estimate for ensuing year.	Seventy-six per cent to be allotted to District Fund.
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**Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Financial Department,
24th September 1874.**

3. With reference to Rule IV it may be observed that if the allotments now made to the District

* Seventy-six per cent of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna cess on coffee, cardamoms, supari, pepper, in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

Seventy-six per cent of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna cess on coffee in the Hassan District.

Funds from the cess levied on some other items than * land revenue are to be continued, it will be necessary that the committees of the Districts concerned should submit a separate estimate for each class of receipts in the same form (A). I have not provided a column for the percentage allotted to the village school fund, as I presume its control will not come within the scope of the duties of the District Committees, as

described in para V of the Rules. The percentage at present allotted to District Funds is 76, but if the Chief Commissioner purposes raising that for education to 25 per cent, as intimated in your letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2368 of 30th June, the District Fund percentage will have to be reduced accordingly.

4. The statements in Form A will afford the basis of the estimate of District Fund income, and it is desirable that copies should be submitted with the Committees' Budgets in order that they may be verified in this Office. I presume the Budgets will be submitted in the form now in use through the Secretary in the Public Works Department, with all their appendices.

5. It would also be desirable, I submit, that as heretofore the accounts of the expenditure should be rendered by the President of each District Committee to the Controller, Public Works Accounts, and that funds should continue to be drawn by means of credit orders issued by this Office on the Controller's applications. The Controller's audit will be guided by the Budget as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner and by the restrictions prescribed in paras XIII to XVIII of the Rules.

No. 4526—FINL. 366, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The form of budget estimate, proposed in para 2 of the foregoing letter for receipts from the Local Fund cess, will be adopted. Separate estimates should also be submitted in the same form (1) for receipts from ferry collections, fines, &c., from stray cattle, and other items comprising the "District Fund" of each District; and (2) for additional assignments—of the nature adverted to by Mr. Hudson in para 3—from the revenue derived from items appertaining to Local Funds General for Districts in which such grants have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. These should be accompanied by an abstract shewing the estimated aggregate (Local) District Fund's income for the whole District.

2. The statements above prescribed for adoption, together with the estimates of expenditure and their appendices in the form now in use should, when ready, be forwarded through the Commissioner of the Division to the Secretary, Department Public Works, for the orders of the Chief Commissioner as at present.

3. The portion of the cess assigned to Education and District Funds respectively will remain for the present at 24 and 76 per cent as heretofore, and the District Committees constituted under the Rules published in Notification No. 110 of the 4th July 1874, will have nothing to do with the administration of the allotment made to Education.

4. There will be no change in the present system of rendering and auditing the accounts connected with Local Funds, or drawing funds required for local works expenditure.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

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1 to 2	<i>Establishment of Sub-Registry Offices in the Province.</i> Concurring in proposals submitted by the Registrar General on the subject, and appointing certain Munsiffs to undertake the duties of Sub-Registrars in the taluks specified.	No. 4061—877, dated 4th Sept. 1874.	...	...	1 to 2
3	<i>Petitions from certain Kodigildars and others in Government and man villages in the Kolar District complaining of the arbitrary demands made by the Public Works Department for the repairs of tanks.</i> Passing orders on the above.	No. 4327—128, dated 16th Sept. 1874.	...	...	3
4 to 5	<i>The drinking water-supply of the Cantonment of Bangalore.</i> Appointing a Committee in order to suggest improvements in the measures adopted for the conservancy of the same and to define accurately the duties of the Police in this respect.	No. 4333—916, dated 16th Sept. 1874.	..	Part II, of Progs., for July 1874, "General," No. 108.	4
6 to 7	<i>Mining operations in the Kolar District.</i> Authorizing the Nundydroog Commissioner to adopt the conditions as re-capitulated, as the basis of the agreement to be entered into between the Government and Mr. Lavelle.	No. 4340—190, dated 16th Sept. 1874.	...	Part II, of Progs., for April 1874, "General," No. 35.	5 to 6
8	<i>Sale of toddy contracts in the Chitaldroog and Kadur Districts.</i> Calling the attention of the Nagar Commissioner to apparent discrepancies in the notices published in the <i>Mysore Gazette</i> on the subject.	No. 4462—85, dated 21st Sept. 1874.	...	...	7
9 to 10	<i>Puduvai funds at the credit of Temples.</i> Passing orders on correspondence on the subject submitted by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	No. 4485—86, dated 23rd Sept. 1874.	...	...	7 to 9
11 to 12	<i>Boundary disputes between the Salem District of the Madras Presidency and the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.</i> Informing the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, that the Chief Commissioner ap-	No. 4653—1, dated 28th Sept. 1874.	...	...	10 to 12

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13 to 14	proved of the decisions arrived at by Major Clarke and Mr. Krishnaiengar in consultation with the Acting Sub-Collector of Salem in the settlement of the same. <i>Sale of unarable waste for grazing purposes.</i> Intimating to Ashtagram Commissioner in reply that relinquished land as well as unassessed waste in unsurveyed taluks should be sold for the purposes.	No. 4720—172, dated 30th Sept. 1874.	...	Vide Progs., for August 1874, Part I, Revenue, Agriculture and Com- merce, Index Nos. 13 to 14.	12

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4th September 1874.*

From the Inspector General of Registration, Mysore and Coorg, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Bangalore, No. 164, dated Bangalore, 25th August 1874.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India * and para 18 of my annual report for 1873—74, I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the establishment of additional Sub-Registry Offices at places distant from the kasbas of taluks.

*No. 28, A.—1512, A., dated 28th May 1874, received with Secretary's Docket No. 1770—336, dated 8th June 1874.

2. The principal cause of hinderance hitherto has been the impossibility of finding men suited for the work of registration, and who are themselves in a position to afford some guarantee that it will be performed with efficiency. The appointment of Munsiffs at some places and School-Masters at others, where there is a probability that a local sub-registry office would be a convenience to the community, enables me, with the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Director of Public Instruction, to recommend that Sub-Registrars be appointed at the following stations:—

Districts.	Names of Stations.	Jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar.
Bangalore	Yelahanka	Hobli of the late Yelahanka Taluk	The Munsiff.
	Sarjapur	Do Sarjapur do	The Taluk Kanarese Master.
	Channarayana	Do Channarayana do	Do English do.
	Melur	Vadigenhalli and any town or village of the Devanhalli Taluk	Hobli School Master.
Tumkur	Turuvakere	Hobli of late Turuvakere Taluk	The Munsiff.
Kolar	Chintamani	Do Ambajidurga do	Do.
Mysore	Salagram	Limits of Yedatore do	Hobli School Master.
	Periyapatna	Do Periyapatna do	Do.

3. Where Munsiffs are available they may be appointed at once according to the terms of Section 6 of the Registration Act, and directed to open their offices on the 1st October or 1st November 1874, by which time seals will be procured and other preliminary arrangements completed.

Name and Official Designation. To be Sub-Registrar of—
 Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, Munsiff ... Yelahanka.
 Mr. Chintamani Aiyer, do ... Turuvakere.
 Mr. C. Srinivasanagar, do ... Chintamani.

4. At the other places named, where a taluk or a Village School-Master is proposed, although the Director of Public Instruction is in favor of their being so employed, (vide copy of his letter No. 753, dated 18th June 1874, attached), I consider it essential having regard to the novelty of the duties that would devolve on them as Sub-Registrars, that they should first pass an examination before the District Registrar in the Registration Act and Rules and the Stamp Act which will be furnished to them. They may be allowed to pass at any time before the 1st January 1875 and then to enter at once upon their duties. The days and hours of business must be left for determination in each case by this Office in communication with the Director of Public Instruction so as not to interfere with their regular school-work. Two days in a week and the hours between 12 and 4 in the afternoon would probably suffice for the registration at most places.

5. In all these cases, whether of Munsiffs or School-Masters, I further propose that the sub-registry offices would be opened experimentally for one year during which the Sub-Registrars should be allowed 75* per cent of the fees levied under the rules, (subject to revision hereafter if necessary) on condition of their providing themselves with a writer when required and also with writing materials. Printed books and forms to be furnished by this Office.

6. The sub-registry offices of Munsiffs may be held in their Courts, and those of School-Masters in their respective school-buildings.

7. The Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog as well as Hassan are of opinion that additional sub-registry offices are unnecessary in their Districts, though they have been pressed to reconsider their views. The reasons given are the existing facilities afforded by sub-registry offices at taluk-kasbas and the comparative sparseness and poverty of the inhabitants of outlying towns and villages.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
4th September 1874.*

From the Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, To the Inspector General of Registration, Mysore and Coorg, No. 753, dated Bangalore, 18th June 1874.

In reply to your letter No. 67 of the 15th instant, I have the honor to state that there will be no objection to school-masters of large towns at a distance of taluk-kasbas undertaking the duties of Sub-Registrars, provided the arrangements you propose are carried out, limiting their work to certain hours on certain days of the week, so as not to interfere with their legitimate duties. What special qualifications are demanded, as referred to in your closing sentence, I am not aware, but the taluk-masters mentioned below would, I expect, be found quite up to the work. The hobli-masters and the acting master at Maddur might require a little instruction. The rate of remuneration might be provisionally fixed at a minimum of 60 per cent of the fees realized, to be raised at the end of a year in places where a higher commission seems necessary. On intimation being received from you, the masters concerned will be instructed to place themselves under your orders with regard to their duties as Sub-Registrars.

District.	Station.	Name of Master.	Grade.
Bangalore	... Sarjapur	... Sinaiya	... Taluk Kanarese Master.
	... Channapatna	... Dutchaiya	... Do English do.
Mysore	... Salagram	... Ranga Rao	... Hobli Master.
	... Periyapatna	... Naruappa	... Do.
	... Maddur	... Seshalingar (Ag.)	... Taluk Kanarese Master.
Tumkur	... Huliyurdurga	... Naruappa	... Hobli Master.
Kadur	... Berur	... Srinivas Rao	... Taluk Kanarese Master.
	... Shringeri	... Annaiya	... Do.

No. 4061—GENL. 877, DATED BANGALORE, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner concurs generally in the proposals submitted by Mr. Hudson, for the establishment of Sub-Registry Offices in the Province, in view to the extension of the benefits provided by the Registration Act; but it appears to him questionable whether school-masters can with any advantage be employed on this duty, for it is doubtful whether they would take to the work with aptitude, and the public would probably be subjected to much inconvenience at their hands.

As an experiment, however, the Chief Commissioner authorizes the appointment of one school-master as Sub-Registrar, and directs that the Master of the Channapatna School be selected for the duty, the result of the measure being reported to this Office after the expiration of one year.

2. The Chief Commissioner also deems it essential that the Munsiffs should be required to undertake the work of Sub-Registrars, and, in accordance with the recommendation of the Inspector General, he sanctions the appointment of the officials named in
- | Name and Designation | To be Sub-Registrar of. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Rajgopal Naidu Munsiff | Yelhanka. |
| Mr. Chitambaram Iyer Do | Turuvekere. |
| Mr. C. Srinivasalingar Do | Chintamani. |

the margin to be Sub-Registrars, with effect from the 1st November 1874. Sir Richard Meade also sanctions the remuneration proposed to be given to the Sub-Registrars, viz., 75 per cent of the fees levied under the rules, subject to the conditions specified in para 5 of his letter.

3. With a view to giving further publicity to the advantages of registration, the Chief Commissioner directs that a copy, in English and Kanarese, of the Notification No. 92, dated 19th June 1874, shewing the benefits conferred by the Act, be posted up on the outside of every Taluk Cutcherry and Munsiff's Court in the Province.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
16th September 1874.*

No. 4327—GENL. 128, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER.—The *marginally noted petitions have been addressed to the Chief Commissioner by kodigidars and others in

- *No. 1093 from Papegauda and others of Anantapur in Mulbagal Taluk.
" 1095 " Timrayagauda of Kurubarhalli in do.
" 1096 " Virupakshaiya of Surti do.
" 1097 " Anantaiya of Nagnayakahalli do.

Government and inam villages in the Kolar District, complaining of the arbitrary demands made by the Public Works Department for the repairs of tanks.

- " 1092 " Ramaiya, &c., of Yalegondhalli in Bet-mangala Taluk.
" 1094 " Aswattha Ramaswami, &c., of do.
" 1098 Vrittidadars of Devaraysamudra, Kolar Taluk.
" 1099 " Channegauda of Tattanakunte Tank, Kolar Taluk.
" 1100 " Anantaiya, &c., of Davaraysamudra, Kolar Taluk.

2. With reference to the first four petitions, the Commissioner is informed that the question of the transfer of the up-keep of kodigi tanks in Government villages to the Officers of Government is under consideration, and that until the final decision of that question, no pres-

sure should be put upon kodigidars in Sarkar villages for repairs of the tanks.

3. As regards the remaining petitions, which have been received from the kodigidars of tanks in inam villages and from the vrittidadars (shareholders) of the latter, the Chief Commissioner observes as follows.

4. Any disputes arising between the inamdars regarding the execution of repairs to tanks should be left for private adjustment between themselves or by a regular revenue suit. The Government should not interfere with the up-keep of tanks in inam villages, except in the following two cases.

I. When a tank irrigates land in an inam village and also in a Government village, its up-keep should rest with the Government Officers, the inamdars paying their quota of the cost of such up-keep and of customary labor.

II. When the tank of an inam village is in a series, the safety of tanks down below depending in a measure upon its efficient up-keep, the inamdars should be called upon to put it in a thorough state of repair. The option of executing the work should be left to the owners of inam villages themselves in the first instance; and when they fail to perform this duty, or prefer the Government agency for the work, the Revenue Department or the Public Works Department should do what is necessary for the safety of the tank. The size of a tank should not be increased, nor its capacity enlarged, unless such a measure is expressly asked for by the inamdars concerned.

5. The petitions above referred to are forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal in accordance with the foregoing views.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
16th September 1874.*

From the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 1806, dated Bangalore, 24th August 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a memo from Colonel Sankey, dated 23rd July 1874, representing the want of arrangements for the conservancy of the water in No. 3 reservoir, forwarded to me under cover of your docket, General No. 3296—737, dated 31st idem, and in compliance with the instructions contained in the letter, I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner the following report as to the rules and arrangements in force for the protection and conservancy of the reservoir referred to, as also of the drinking water supplies generally throughout the Cantonment.

Two Constables from B. I. Division are detailed to supervise this and the adjoining reservoir No. 2, (Miller's Tank,) and whose duty it is to prevent people washing clothes, bathing therein, or otherwise polluting the water; that this duty has been carried out in a lax and most inefficient manner by the Police Constables is sufficiently proved by the frequent reports that have reached this Office on the subject of the pollution of the water, and all which reports have been forwarded to the Superintendent of Police. The frequency of these reports, and the fact, as stated by Colonel Sankey, that the Police men on duty appeared in many instances wholly indifferent to acts of pollution occurring under their immediate observation, led me to surmise that probably the measures and orders they were expected to enforce could not have been fully explained to the Constables, and I was induced accordingly to address the Superintendent of Police on this subject, who, in reply, informed me that the men had been made fully aware of what was expected of them, and that their failing to carry out the orders they had received can only be regarded as a wilful neglect of duty on their part.

To further protect No. 3 reservoir, and which is the source from whence the sepoys and their families obtain their chief supply of drinking water, three piccottahs were two years ago erected at the end of the bund nearest to the Sepoy lines. These piccottahs are worked by 3 men paid by the Municipality, and by this means three large stone troughs are kept constantly filled, the object being to offer a pure and readily accessible supply of water to all parties frequenting the reservoir. This object, I regret to state, has owing to the caste prejudices of the natives been in a great measure defeated, as only the lower castes, it is found, resort to the troughs, while the Hindus and Musalmans persist in resorting as heretofore to the tank itself for their supply of drinking water.

With regard to the public wells in the Cantonment, I have to observe that all those belonging to the Municipality have been furnished with parapets to protect them from external pollution, as also for the better prevention of accidents, that they are all regularly cleaned out once every year, and as they are placed under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors and the District Conservancy Overseers, it is believed that their conservancy is duly and efficiently attended to.

Colonel Sankey's original memorandum, received with the letter under reply, is herewith returned.

No. 4333—GENL. 916, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner observes that there is evidently grave laxity on the part of the Police in protecting from pollution the drinking water supply of the Cantonment. In this respect more attention is called for from the Assistant Superintendent of Police; for, natives have repeatedly been observed washing in No. 3 reservoir under the very eyes of the Policeman in charge, who cannot, it is considered, have been made properly aware of what was expected of him. Similar pollution of the Gunta at the head of the Sampangi Tank is stated to occur, and the muddy water of the road rain drifts into it.

2. In order (1) to suggest improvements in the measures adopted for the conservancy of the existing water supply, and (2) to define accurately the duties of the Police in this respect, the Chief Commissioner requests that a committee composed of the Officers Dr. Orr, c. n. ... President. named in the margin may be convened, and the result of their deliberations reported to this Office before the 1st October 1874.
Members. Captain Bowen, Executive Engineer. Major Gompertz.

3. Colonel Sankey is requested to aid the committee with his opinion and advice on any points on which such is needed.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
16th September 1874.*

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Dept. No. G. 130, dated Bangalore, 2nd September 1874.

With reference to the marginally noted *correspondence on the subject of Mr. Lavelle's request to be permitted to prospect for metals and metallic ore, &c., and to open mines in the Kolar District, I have the honor to submit the following remarks for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

Ending with Secretary's No. 2033, G. 66,
dated 18th June 1874.

2. It seems advisable in the first instance to note the conditions proposed in your letter of the 14th of last April, and Mr. Lavelle's view of each of them, in juxtaposition, as gathered from his communications.

Chief Commissioner's Proposals.

1st. Right of mining to extend over a period of 20 years.

2ndly. Right not to include gold, silver or precious stones.

3rd. A dead rent of Rs. 1,000 to be paid annually by Mr. Lavelle.

4th. A royalty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to be paid on all metals, metallic ores and coal, prepared and made merchantable, and 10 per cent when not so prepared.

5th. Said royalty to be raised to 10 per cent, if, after paying all expenses (including dead rent and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent royalty) there accrue to Mr. Lavelle a net profit exceeding 10 per cent on outlay.

6th. Right to extend only over uncultivable Government waste land. Special sanction of Chief Commissioner, in writing, necessary for operations in occupied land.

7th. If right to sink mines in cultivated land is obtained, Mr. Lavelle, in addition to yearly dead rent (above mentioned,) to pay 30 times the yearly assessment of such land, also to pay for as many years (include 20) as he may occupy such land, the Government assessment it would produce if cultivated.

8th. Vested interests of native miners and smelters not to be interfered with.

Mr. Lavelle's Views.

1st. Does not object—30 years originally asked for.

2nd. Mr. Lavelle asks for all minerals to be included. A royalty to be paid thereon.

Mr. Lavelle pleads that no profit would be left him were he to accept these terms, but he is quite prepared to pay a royalty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 10 per cent when the net profits exceed 10 per cent.

Mr. Lavelle is prepared to pay 30 times the assessment on any cultivated lands he may take up, in addition to the royalty, but objects to a dead rent also, as too heavy a burden.

8th. This proposal has not been answered.

3. The foregoing is a fair precis of the proposals and counter proposals finally made, and, with all due respect, I feel bound to remark that I consider Sir Richard Meade's conditions too severe. I think we should, if possible, by the grant of favorable terms, endeavour to develop the resources of the Province in every possible way, and by means of independent pioneers, like Mr. Lavelle, try to ascertain what wealth lies buried under the surface. Permission to prospect on favorable terms may ultimately prove a source of vast wealth to the Government and cannot possibly cost anything. No money is asked for, no advances from Government required, and if the precious metals are found in any quantity, the gain to Government will be great, and if coal should happen to be found, the gain to the whole Province as well is sure to be enormous.

4. In writing thus, I am not the least sanguine of highly favorable results, but such attempts often become ultimately of great value to the community. I therefore think encouraging conditions should be offered. In England, no man with a private estate would miss an opportunity of the kind by insisting on terms likely to discourage those who were prepared to explore the land.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
16th September 1874.*

5. I beg therefore to submit for consideration the following terms, which would in my opinion be fair and admissible, in the case now under discussion.

- 1stly. The right to extend over 25 years.
- 2ndly. All metals and metallic ores to be included.
- 3rdly. No dead rent.
- 4thly. No assessment when the borings, &c., are in Government waste.
- 5thly. Thirty times the Government assessment when the borings are on assessed lands.
- 6thly. A royalty of 10 per cent on all metals and metallic ores, coal, &c.
- 7thly. A royalty of 20 per cent on all precious stones found.
- 8thly. Special permission to be obtained before prospecting or boring on assessed lands.
- 9thly. The vested interests of native miners and smelters not to be interfered with within existing limits.

6. By granting the foregoing conditions, it seems to me that Government can lose nothing, and may gain immensely.

No. 4340—GENL. 130, DATED BANGALORE, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter, the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division submits certain proposals in modification of those suggested in this Office No. 305—11, dated the 14th April 1874, as to the conditions on which Mr. Lavelle may be permitted to carry on mining operations in the Kolar District.

2 The proposed conditions with certain amendments and additions made by the Chief Commissioner are re-capitulated below, and the Commissioner is authorized to adopt them as the basis of the agreement to be entered into between the Government and Mr. Lavelle.

3. The conditions as amended are:—

- I. The right to extend over 20 years.
- II. All metals and metallic ores to be included.
- III. No dead rent.
- IV. No assessment when the borings, &c., are in Government unarable waste.
- V. Thirty times the Government assessment when the borings are on assessed, *i. e.*, occupied or cultivable waste lands.
- VI. A royalty of 10 per cent on all metals and metallic ores, coal, &c.
- VII. A royalty of 20 per cent on all precious stones found.
- VIII. Special permission to be obtained before prospecting or boring on assessed and occupied lands, or cultivable waste.
- IX. The vested interests of native miners and smelters not to be interfered with.
- X. In the event of Mr. Lavelle failing to comply with any of the above conditions, or in any way causing obstruction or annoyance to any class of the people or to the Officers of Government, the Chief Commissioner reserves the power of annulling the mining right thus granted.

4. Mr. Lavelle, if willing to accept these terms, which must be regarded as final, may be allowed to commence operations at once. Should he so elect, a deed of agreement should be drawn up with the aid of a qualified Lawyer for execution by him.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

**Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
21st September 1874.**

No. 4462—GENL. 85, DATED BANGALORE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER.—The attention of the Chief Commissioner has been drawn to two Kanarese notices simultaneously published in the *Mysore Gazette* of date the 5th September 1874, by the Deputy Commissioners of Chitaldroog and Kadur, notifying the sale of the toddy contracts of those Districts for terms of three years each on the 6th and 12th February next respectively.

2. The first of those notices although referring to a settled District makes no mention of the altered position of the ryots in respect of the date trees on their occupied lands by virtue of the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 4108—34, dated 24th October 1873. Sir Richard Meade is therefore led to enquire whether the latter circumstance is duly known and understood by all concerned.

3. It is on the other hand observed that in the notice for the Kadur District provision is made for the exclusion from the contract of the trees on occupied lands, which in the case of an unsettled District seems to be unauthorized and requires to be explained.

4. It should be understood that it rests with the contractor himself to arrange with the owner for the drawing of toddy from date trees on alienated holdings as well as on occupied lands in settled taluks.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 260—115, dated Camp Benkipur, 17th August 1874.

I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Chief Commissioner copy of a letter with its enclosure from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, soliciting instructions as to the action to be taken in respect of Pudvat Funds of Devasthanas falling under classes 2 and 3 of the General Circular No. 3 of 1872—73, and to submit the following.

2. It will be seen from the Deputy Commissioner's letter that, in the majority of instances, temples having at their credit Pudvat Funds falling under the 2nd and 3rd classes of the Circular and with regard to the recovery of which the interference of Government has been interdicted, have no managers, and it is ruled that, "when redress is required, it must as a rule be sought for by the parties who conceive they are entitled thereto at their own instance." The Muzrayi Assistant apprehends that the withdrawal of Government interference with the funds of the above description will result in the neglect of those institutions, and the Deputy Commissioner recommends that the Muzrayi Assistant or his subordinates may be allowed to take proceedings against the defaulters on behalf of the temples.

3. I consider, as regards the recovery of funds under class II, the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion is deserving of consideration inasmuch as the institutions which had been hitherto looked after by Government cannot be left to themselves, at least, until their funds are placed on a proper footing. The interference, however, will be confined simply to represent the institutions in a Court, if recourse to law becomes necessary. Proceedings will have to be taken only in cases where the debtor has survived the creditor, who, if living, Government Officers need not interfere, as it concerns him to see that the object of his donation is duly carried out.

4. As regards sums falling under class III, I do not see how Government can interfere, the sums comprised having been simply promised by the donors, but retained in their own hands. Unless the donors themselves are willing to pay up such sums as a moral obligation on their part, I do not think that Government can step in to enforce this class of charitable donation.

From the Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, To the Offg. Commissioner of the Nagar Division, dated Camp Sorab, 18th May 1874.

In forwarding herewith copy of a letter No. 10, dated 27th April 1874, from the Muzrayi Assistant Commissioner bringing to notice the inconvenience experienced by him in recovering the outstanding debts of Pudvat Fund falling under the classification 1, 2, 3 of the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 3

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
23rd September 1874.*

of 1872—73, I have the honor to state that in this District all temples with the exception of the pagoda of Tirthahalli are under the direct management of the Muzrayi Assistant. The circular order above alluded has prohibited the interfering of the Government officials with regard to the recovery of the outstanding debts falling under the above classes. On the other hand, the temples have neither managers, agents or trustees who care to interest themselves in the recovery of such debts.

2. Under these circumstances, I beg to suggest that the Muzrayi Assistant or any of his authorized subordinates may supply the place of the plaintiffs in behalf of the temple to conduct civil suits, as the Chief Commissioner has already ruled in his Proceedings of the 13th December 1873, prohibiting the recovery of the debts by summary process.

From the Assistant Commissioner, Muzrayi Department, To the Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 10, dated Shimoga, 27th April 1874.

Having experienced great inconvenience in dealing with the Pudvat Funds of Devasthanans in this District after the promulgation of the Chief Commissioner's General Circular No. 3 of 1872—73, dated 5th June 1872, I have the honor to bring to your notice the several difficulties that are likely to attend in giving effect to the instructions of the Chief Commissioner.

2. In the Chief Commissioner's Circular under reference the Pudvat Funds are classified under 4 heads, viz. :—

I.—Sums deposited by private individuals in trust with the temple manager or guardian on condition of the interest being devoted to a special object or service, the disposal of the principal being left to the discretion of the manager.

II.—Sums lent by one individual to another with the stipulation that the interest shall be paid to a temple.

III.—Voluntary agreements entered into by private individuals to pay to a temple the interest accruing on certain sums assigned for the purpose but retained in their own hands.

IV.—Savings from the Government allowances or "Tasdik" lent out on interest by the temple managers for the benefit of the institution.

3. The circular rules that, as regards the 1st, 2nd and 3rd heads, the interference of Government is not called for in such cases, except in those instances in which Government officials such as the taluk Amildars were parties to the arrangements that have led to difficulties, and when redress is required, it must, as a rule, be sought by the parties who conceive they are entitled thereto at their own instance and not through Government. But with special reference to the 1st head in the event of there being no temple manager, each such case must be dealt with on its own merits by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts under the orders, if necessary, of the Commissioner.

4. With the exception of Tirthahalli Rameshwara Devasthan of the Kavaledurga Taluk and two or three other Devasthanans, there are neither temple managers or other guardians in any of the temples of this District.

5. The Pudvat Funds classified under the 2nd and 3rd heads, wherein the interference of the Government is according to the Circular Order of the Chief Commissioner not necessary, amount to Rs. 3,522, which sum is far more than that classified under the 1st and 4th heads, which only amounts to Rs. 755. In my humble opinion, should the Government not think it advisable to interfere with the two former heads, the proper management of temple services will be greatly neglected, and the desired object will be most unhappily frustrated.

6. With regard to the documents of Devasthanans that are barred by Limitation Act, the last para of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5175—83 rules that Government officials should not exercise their influence for the recovery of such sums. In case of the adoption of this procedure almost all the temples would lose the sums gifted by private individuals, there being no claimants to hold proceedings against defaulters.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
23rd September 1874.*

7. Having been anxious to know how the instructions of the Chief Commissioner have been enforced in Mysore, Tûmkâr, Hassan and Kâdur Districts, I addressed the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts on the subject, from whom I received replies to say that the Government still look after the management of the temples, and that they have all made references on the subject to higher authorities and whose instructions are awaited.

No. 4485—GENL S6, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter the Officiating Commissioner of Nagar reports that in the majority of instances temples having at their credit Pudvat Funds falling under the 2nd and 3rd heads of the classification adopted in para 2 of General Circular No. 3 of 1872, have no managers, and that consequently the ruling in respect of the recovery of such funds, laid down in that circular that "redress must as a rule be sought by the parties who conceive they are entitled thereto at their own instance and not through Government," operates to the prejudice of those institutions.

The Officiating Commissioner therefore recommends that the ruling may be so far relaxed as to render the intervention on behalf of the temples concerned of the Muzrayi Officer for the redemption of funds falling under class II, permissible.

2 The evident intention of the ruling quoted by the Officiating Commissioner was that Government interference should not be employed for the recovery of the Pudvat funds unless absolutely called for. If the Devasthans were under proper control, there would be no difficulty as to the protection of the funds assigned to them. The manager, or if there is no manager as in the case of the temples now reported, the Patel of the village, is, Sir Richard Meade considers, the proper person to institute a suit for this object, and if these fail to do so, there is nothing, so far as the Chief Commissioner can see, to prevent any one else interested in the maintenance of the temple from instituting a suit.

3. But there are doubtless many cases in which, owing to the apathy of those interested, the property of the temple cannot be adequately protected solely by their means. In such cases, rather than allow the institution to fall into decay or become a prey to rapacity, the Muzrayi Officer should make a report of the circumstances to the Deputy Commissioner for special orders. It should however always be the aim of Government Officers to endeavour, as pointed out in the circular already referred to, to restore the finances to a satisfactory condition by giving the donors of the funds in question every legitimate encouragement to appeal to the Courts themselves for their recovery, as Sir Richard Meade is not in favor of Government interference, beyond what is fully warranted and absolutely necessary, in such matters.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
28th September 1874.*

From the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, To the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, Pol. No. 2, dated Bangalore, 15th September 1874.

Adverting to this office letter, Political No. 8 of the 15th November last, intimating that Gundappa, the special Amildar deputed to complete the preliminary demarcation of the boundary line between Salem and Mysore, had been ordered to revert to his appointment as Amildar of the Devanhalli Taluk. I have the honor to report for the information of the Chief Commissioner the further measures taken to have the line permanently settled.

2. Agreeably to the wishes expressed by the Acting Sub-Collector of Salem, the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Kolar were requested to meet that Officer in view to the settlement in conjunction with him of all questions that might arise in the permanent demarcation of the line.

3. I beg to forward copies of reports received from Major Clarke and Mr. Krishnaiengar on the subject, from which it will be observed that all disputes have been finally disposed of with due regard to the interests of the respective Governments and of the ryots.

4. Major Clarke states that, in addition to the boundary marks of large stone slabs, it is proposed to plant a line of trees in the track which forms the boundary line, and as he suggests that the work should be carried out conjointly, I trust that the Chief Commissioner will permit me to say that this Government will share the expense.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, To the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, No. 592, dated Bangalore, 4th September 1874.

In continuation of this office docket No. 444 of 22nd July last, on the subject of the arrangements concerted between the Madras and Mysore Governments for the inspection by the District Officers on both sides, of the boundary line recently demarcated afresh by special native officers, I have the honor to report that I proceeded on this duty on the 17th ultimo, and, in company with the Sub-Collector Mr. Wilkinson, inspected the frontier line at several points, and visited, in particular, one point near Tommayikhalli (close to the junction of the boundaries of the Anekal and Kankanhalli Taluks) where the only dispute of any importance had to be decided by the special officers appointed for this purpose. The ground in dispute we found to consist of mere scrub jungle of no special value to either side, except for firewood and possibly grazing for cattle and goats. The method adopted by the special officers in this and other cases of a similar kind was to run the trace so as to divide the tract in dispute into two equal parts. The ryots are satisfied with the arrangement, and neither Government is a loser, for the country below Tommayikhalli generally is precipitous and covered with scrub, and therefore valueless for cultivation.

2. Mr. Wilkinson and I did not proceed over the whole length of the trace as far as the river Cauvery, for to have done so, would have entailed a longer time than I could possibly have spared from my work. The country which we should have had to traverse is for the most part accessible only on foot, and as our tents must have been carried with us, our progress would have been very slow. There was moreover no object to be gained by such an undertaking. Two native officers of the rank of Amildars had been previously deputed for the work, and had demarcated every yard of the boundary line, by a broad track, defined by stones at intervals. Over this line, a Surveyor is now at work, surveying and plotting the ground, and erecting permanent boundary marks. This work will probably be finished in the course of the next cold weather, and when completed, the boundary can be inspected finally and the survey plan examined and verified.

3. The permanent boundary marks are to consist of large stone slabs fixed in the ground, and bearing the inscription of "Mysore" and "Salem" on either side.

4. In addition to these stone pillars, it is proposed to plant a line of trees on both sides of the track which forms the boundary line, throughout the open part of the country, and we found that, in a desultory way, something had been done in this respect. As usual however, the villagers on the Mysore side had been called upon to furnish their gratuitous labor for the work, and cuttings had been put down, and left to their fate. On the Salem side, where it is impracticable to impress labor, the work done is at present inconsiderable, but the Sub-Collector proposes, I understand, to solicit a grant from Government for the purpose. In order to economize the labor (for if the trees be planted alternately at 50 feet intervals on either side, the total number to be planted would be reduced) I would beg to suggest that the work should be carried out conjointly by an establishment to be specially entertained for the purpose. I have learnt from the Sub-Collector that he is prepared to make a recommendation to the Madras Government to this effect, and, if permitted, I will submit definite proposals, in concert with him.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
28th September 1874.*

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division,
No. 1133—456, dated Kolar, 22nd August 1874.

Adverting to correspondence ending with your Official Memorandum No. 881 of the 30th March 1874, requesting to report the result of the joint examination by the Sub-Collector of Salem and myself of the line of demarcation fixed by the special Taluk Officers appointed by the Madras and Mysore Governments, I have the honor to state that I met Mr. Wilkinson on the 11th instant and we inspected those localities in which there were disputes.

2. There were three of such cases in the Betmangala and two in the Malur Taluks as specified in the margin.

No. of the case.	Name of Taluk.	Dispute between—		Probable extent and description of land in dispute.	Remarks.
		Villages on the Mysore side.	& Villages on the Salem side.		
1	Betmangala	Dodponandhalli	Singaraballi	50 acres hills and jungles	Confirmed.
2	Do	Chikponandhalli	Do	40 Do	Do
3	Do	Mutnur	Eddemadaga	380 Do	Modified.
1	Malur	Pennaghatta	Timsandra	27 Do of unarable waste	Confirmed.
2	Do	Bantihalli	Do	6 Do	Do

according to which the Mysore Government gets an extent of land measuring about 3 miles in length and half a mile in breadth or $1\frac{1}{2}$ square mile out of that claimed.

4. In both the cases of the Malur Taluk the special Tasildar and Amildar having demarcated the line with the consent of our villagers, and our own accounts having fully borne out the justice of the decision arrived at by the special Taluk Officers, I failed to see any grounds whatever for re-opening the case though a few of the villagers petitioned me stating that a small extent of land on the Mysore side was lost and added to the Timsandra village of the Beriki Palyapat of the Oosoor Taluk. From our own Paimayish Accounts of Krodhana or 1895—6, it is evident that the whole of the land claimed by our ryots belonged to Her Majesty's Territory, and yet by the decision arrived at by the special Taluk Officers we have gained one-third of the disputed land. As I thought that by re-opening the case the result would only be unfavorable to us, and as there was no dispute on the part of the ryots of Her Majesty's village, I informed Mr. Wilkinson that there was no necessity for disturbing the arrangement already made by the special Taluk Officers.

Decision as to the Boundary between Salem and Mysore.

Having learnt that there were four disputes as to the line fixed by the special Amildar and special Tasildar between the Betmangala Taluk and the Beriki Palyapat, we met on the 11th instant at Singaraballi and inspected the boundary between that village and Chikponandhalli (Mysore.)

We agreed to take the Paimayish Accounts of the Beriki Palyam which, as being more ancient and bearing the stamp of the Collector Mr. Cockburn, we considered more reliable as giving the correct description. By measurement we found that the line already demarcated was the correct one, and we therefore confirmed the previous decision.

Upon the decision of this dispute the parties withdrew from any dispute as to the boundary between Dodponandhalli and Singaraballi, and the line already fixed is therefore decided to be the correct one.

The next dispute was as to the boundary of the village of Mutnur (Mysore). After going over the spot and examining the accounts, parties, &c., we are of opinion that the line of boundary fixed by the special Officers should be slightly altered, that the line of hills bordering the plain in which Tambi Karamalpalli and Kadayambedu are situated is the Chanadi Guttu, referred in the accounts, that the boundary line should run along the summit of the slope of these hills as far as Goralabenta (we accept the place decided by the special Officers to be Goralabenta) and then follow the line already demarcated as far as Patharam Gollu, after which there is no dispute. We attach a rough sketch of the locality showing the line demarcated by the special Officers, and the line now determined on.

*Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department,
30th September 1874.*

No. 4653—POL. 1, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—In the foregoing letter, the Commissioner reports the final settlement of boundary disputes between the Salem District of the Madras Presidency and the Bangalore and Kolar Districts of Mysore.

2. The Chief Commissioner observes that the questions at issue in connection with these disputes have been very satisfactorily disposed of, and so far as the Mysore Government is concerned, Sir Richard Meade is pleased to approve of the decisions arrived at in the matter by Major Clarke and Mr. Krishnaiengar in consultation with the Acting Sub-Collector of Salem.

3. The Commissioner's proposal in para 4 of his letter as regards the charge for planting a line of trees along the boundary line is sanctioned.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Genl. Department, No. 414—G. 175, dated 11th September 1874.

I have the honor to request you will have the goodness to obtain the instructions of the Chief Commissioner, whether the orders contained in the latter part of paras 2 and 5 of your Circular No. 3209—Rev. 22, dated 29th July, apply to grazing lands in unsurveyed taluks.

No. 4720—GENL. 172, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

ORDER THEREON.—The Order No. 3209—22 of the 29th July 1874, as subsequently amended by this Office Proceedings No. 3695—Rev. 24, dated 18th August, clearly referred only to surveyed and settled taluks, but the Chief Commissioner sees no reason why relinquished lands as well as the unassessed waste in unsurveyed taluks should not also be sold for grazing purposes.

This should accordingly be done for the future, the villagers being given the refusal of the lands attached to their village as has been the practice hitherto in the case of the auction sale of the *Hullu Bane* lands.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification directing Raghunath Rao, Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate of the Nanjangud Taluk, under proviso to Section 335 of Act X of 1872, to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language, was gazetted and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	2nd Sep. 1874.	
2	A printed copy of the report on the Jail Administration of this Province for 1873, with Chief Commissioner's order thereon, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information.	9th	do
3	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the District Magistrate of Dharwar had been written to release one Bibendi Kom Durgu Wadur, as there were no sufficient grounds for putting her on her trial, and he was requested to forward a warrant for the rendition of Hanuma Wada for countersignature.—Communicated to District Magistrate, Dharwar.	14th	do
4	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General, enclosing a statement of the financial result of the Alunsaff's scheme in the Nundydroog Division, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner with a request that the Nundydroog Commissioner be called on to report the difference in the amount of savings effected.	Do	do
5	A warrant for the arrest and rendition of a person named Subraya Chetti was forwarded to the Collector of the North Arcot District.—Communicated to Judicial Commissioner.	18th	do
6	A warrant to the address of the Deputy Magistrate, Coimbatore, was returned duly countersigned to Ashtagram Commissioner.	21st	do
7	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the release of a convict in the Kolar District Jail on medical grounds was sanctioned.	24th	do
8	Notification empowering Narasimma Naidu, Amildar of Bel-mangala, to try and dispose of offences under Section 33 of the Railway Act XVIII of 1854 and XXV of 1871 as fall within his jurisdiction, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do	do
9	A warrant for the rendition of one Waddar Hanuma, at present in the Dharwar District, was returned duly countersigned to Nagar Commissioner.	25th	do
10	Notification appointing Govind Rao, Peshkar of the Siddagatta Taluk, a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and vesting him with the powers described in Section 22 of the Act, was gazetted, and copy sent to Judicial Commissioner.	26th	do
11	An application from A Govind Rao, requesting patronage of a small handy book of Criminal Vade Mecum, compiled by him, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for opinion if the book would be of any use to Officials.	28th	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to furnish this Office with a copy of Colonel Clerk's letter recommending the introduction of the Munsiff's scheme in the Ashtagram Division.	25th Sep. 1874.	
13	Four spare copies of papers relative to the case of escaped convict Doorgu Churu Dé alias Mohun Dé, received from the Government of India, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for circulation as he may deem fit.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.		Date of previous Orders.
1	Three printed copies of the returns of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th August 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace manuscript return.	2nd	Sep. 1874.	
2	The season report for week ending 3rd September 1874 was signalled to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	4th	do	
3	A manuscript return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st August 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	5th	do	
4	Copies of a rough draft of a scheme for a Topographical Branch of the Mysore Survey were forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, for any remarks they may wish to offer on the subject.	Do	do	
5	A report exhibiting the results of the experiments made with the Carolina rice seed in this Province was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	7th	do	
6	The Classified General and Disposition Lists of the Officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey Department for half year ending 30th September 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	9th	do	
7	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the Government of India had sanctioned the permanent remission of assessment amounting to Annas 9—4, on a piece of land granted to the villagers of Chikgamai in the Narsipur Taluk, for building purposes.	Do	do	Vide Progs. for July 1874, Part II, Dept. of Rev. Ag. and Commerce, No. 62.
8	In reply, the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, were informed that Government stores were not subjected to Town or Municipal duties in this Province and Coorg.	Do	do	
9	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 31st August, were submitted to the Government of India, to replace manuscript copy.	10th	do	
10	Season report for week ending 10th September 1874 was signalled to Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do	do	
11	Proof sheets of the Classified, General and Disposition List of Officers of the Mysore Revenue Survey Department, on the 1st October 1874, were returned to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce duly revised.	12th	do	
12	On the representation of the Nagar Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the projects for the restoration of two tanks in the Tarikere	Do	do	Vide Progs. for June 1874, Part II, Rev. Ag. and Commerce, No. 1.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
13	Taluk being allowed to lie over for the present, as the works appeared to be neither remunerative to Government nor much sought after by the ryots. Under circumstances represented by Survey Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the striking off of a case from the Inam Register.	12th Sep. 1874.	
14	Copy of Government of India No. 2—47 relative to the formation of a Central Office for meteorological observations in India, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	
15	The Chief Commissioner's instructions, relative to the settlement of the Mallenhalli village in the Banavar Taluk, were communicated to the Inam Superintendent.	14th do	
16	The sanction of the Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to the remission of Rs. 2—9—11, on certain land alienated in favor of Mr. Mockett, a coffee planter.	Do do	
17	Copy of communication from the Nagar Commissioner was forwarded to the Superintendent of Inams to state whether certain jodi amounts therein referred to were disposed of by him as recoverable or irrecoverable in the taluks already settled.	15th do	
18	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nagar Commissioner on the Inam Returns, Class II, No. 6, and Class XI, No. 1, of his Division for 1872—73 and 1873—74.	Do do	
19	Under circumstances represented by Nagar Commissioner, the transfer of the mohataafa revenue of the Town of Chikmagalur to the Municipality, on the condition of its bearing the cost of the revised Police as also that of Education, was authorized.	16th do	
20	Under circumstances brought to notice by the Secretary in the Department of Public Works, the Chief Commissioner's views relative to the postponement of Survey operations in the Koppa and Vastara Taluks, were communicated to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Nagar Commissioner, and Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Nundydroog Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, relative to the imposition on ryots of contributions towards the repair of some of the tanks in the Bangalore District.	Do do	
22	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the instructions issued by him in regard to the formation of District Committees for the administration of local funds appeared desirable and were accordingly approved by the Chief Commissioner.	17th do	
23	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 3—8—8, being irrecoverable balance of assessment in the Tumkur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
24	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General intimating that the grants provided in the Budget for Muzrai charges lapsed as usual at the close of the years 1871—72—1872—73 and 1873—74, was forwarded in reply to Nagar Commissioner for guidance.	Do do	
25	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to Superintendent, Inam Settlements, relative to the inam villages in which the Inam Department has recognized the claims of the inamdars to sayar and abkari revenue.	Do do	
26	The season report for week ending 17th September 1874 was signalled to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	Copy of a Memorandum on the proposed addition of a Topographical Branch to the Mysore Revenue Survey was forwarded to the Surveyor General of India, for opinion.	17th Sep. 1874.	
28	In reply, the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, was informed that there was no likelihood of any demand being made for compensation for crops damaged during the recent Camp of Exercise.	18th do	
29	In reply, the Kadar Deputy Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction the grant to Mr. R. G. Allardice of a piece of jungle for coffee cultivation, on the understanding that he agrees <i>in writing</i> to abide by such terms as may hereafter be fixed upon for coffee grants generally.	Do do	
30	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, a bill for Rs. 3—4—0, being cost of 20 Muslin bags supplied to the Overseer of the Chinchona Plantation on the Biligirirangan Hills, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
31	A further report was called for from the Nundydroog Commissioner on a petition from the jeditars of Dodgundanhalli village in the Betnangala Taluk, Kolar District.	Do do	
32	Under circumstances represented by Ashtagram Commissioner, the resumption of two jungles in the Hassan District and their transfer to the Forest Department was sanctioned.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests.	Do do	
33	A manuscript copy of return of prices current of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th September 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	Do do	
34	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to state if there was any objection to the addition of 100 acres to the land assigned as free common to the villagers of Bettad Kurdi in the Sarab Taluk, out of the portion handed over to the Forest Department at the settlement of the taluk.	23rd do	
35	The season report for week ending 24th September 1874 was submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	24th do	
36	A memorial from Mr. Bakshi Narsappa was forwarded to the Superintendent of Inams in original for early submission of the Registers of the inams referred to therein.	25th do	
37	Copy of correspondence from Conservator of Forests, relative to increasing the rate of duty leviable on the "Tangadi" bark, was forwarded to the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, for opinion.	Do do	
38	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was requested to inform the ryots on whose representations an enquiry was ordered to be made in regard to the alleged failure of crops in the Sira Taluk, that from a report submitted by Mr. Porteous it was found they had no substantial ground for complaint, and that while the Chief Commissioner was willing and ready to entertain <i>bona fide</i> complaints, they should be careful not to make unfounded and exaggerated statements.	Do do	
39	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to Inam Commissioner in regard to the disposal of an inam of Sub-Shastri.	Do do	
40	Three printed copies of the return of food grains in this Province and Coorg, for fortnight ending 15th September 1874, were forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to replace manuscript return.	29th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
41	The sanction of the Government of India was solicited to the permanent remission of assessment on a piece of land proposed to be granted to the Roman Catholic Bishop for the purpose of building a Church.	30th Sep. 1874.	
42	As requested by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, proof sheets of the revised rules for the remuneration of Potels and Shanbhogs as finally fixed were forwarded to that Officer for any remarks he may wish to offer.	Do do	
43	An application from Messrs. Abraham and Co., requesting permission to sell beer brewed at Bangalore was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for consideration.—Communicated to President, Municipal Board.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 Bangalore, October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
 Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of Government of India No. 886, together with a copy of its enclosure, regarding the promotion of deserving Officers in the Forest Department, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for early report.	1st Sep. 1874.	
2	In reply, the Conservator of Forests was requested to put the repair of the sandal kotli at Seringapatam in hand at once in anticipation of funds being available from the current year's budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	2nd do	
3	A copy of <i>Revue des Eaux et Forêts Annales Forestières</i> , No. 7, was forwarded to Conservator of Forests for circulation.	3rd do	
4	Two copies of a revised edition of Mr. J. E. O'Connor's Note on lac were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for information and circulation.	Do do	
5	The Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg were instructed to submit all applications for the free grant of wood to ryots for building purposes, through the Conservator of Forests.—Communicated to Conservator in reply.	5th do	
6	The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to forward to the Conservator of Forests 500 copies in English and 5000 in Kanarese of the Notification embodying additional rules to put a stop to the abuse of privileges by ryots of felling timber free of charge.—Communicated to Conservator of Forests in reply.	7th do	
7	A proposition statement for the entertainment of a Kanarese Mutsaddi on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem for the District Forest Office, Nagar Range, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	8th do	
8	The Conservator of Forests was informed of the above application, and sanction was conveyed to the retention of the services of the Mutsaddi up to 31st March 1875.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	Copies of communication from the Government of India, relative to the proposed tour of the Inspector General of Forests in the Punjab, &c., were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests and Commissioners of Divisions.	Do do	
10	The Forest Administration Report for 1873—74 was forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press, with a request that 420 copies of it may be printed, the two first copies being sent to this Office when ready for the Chief Commissioner's Review.	12th do	
11	Twelve copies of a report by the Officiating Inspector General of Forests on the Forest system of British Burma and papers connected therewith, received from the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agri-	16th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	culture and Commerce, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for distribution to the Officers of his Department.		
12	Three refund bills submitted by the Conservator of Forests aggregating Rs. 32—4—0, were returned duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th Sep. 1874.	
13	Copy of a communication from the Nagar Commissioner, with copy of its enclosure, on the subject of some restriction being placed on the felling of wood in the taluks exempted from the operations of the District Forest, was forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for opinion.	Do	do
14	Under circumstances represented by Conservator of Forests, the free grant of 15 cart-loads of timber and 30 cart-loads of bamboos to 13 ryots in the Hosdurga Taluk was sanctioned.	24th	do
15	Ten copies of a working plan of the Changa Manga plantations in Panjab, received from the Government of India, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for distribution.	28th	do
16	Copy of communication from the Conservator of Forests regarding the establishment of a teak plantation at Mastiguddi in the Kakankote State Forest, Mysore District, was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. The Conservator was further requested to enter in the ensuing Budget Rs. 2,492, being the amount required for the above purpose for expenditure in 1875—76.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
17	The General, Classified, and Disposition Lists of Officers in the Mysore and Coorg Forest Departments for half year ending 30th September 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.	29th	do
18	Seven copies of correspondence on the demarcation of the reserved Forests in Hazara, received from the Government of India, were forwarded to the Conservator of Forests for distribution among Forest Officers.	30th	do

Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore, October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply to the Government of India, Financial Department, a report was submitted as to the rules under which gratuities were granted in two cases referred to, entries No. 621 and 625 of statement of gratuities for quarter ended 31st March 1874.	1st Sep. 1874.	
2	A monthly statement of cash balances for 1st August 1874, was returned to the Deputy Accountant General with thanks.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to submit in the prescribed form a proposition statement shewing the necessity for the appointment of clerks, &c., for the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police.	Do do	
4	Copy of a letter received from the Controller General, relative to certain additions to be made to clause 5 of the general rules for District Savings' Banks was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for information and guidance.	2nd do	
5	Statements of pensions and gratuities sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, during the quarter ending 30th June 1874, were returned to the Deputy Accountant General, with a request that they may be prepared in accordance with Form C, Appendix A, of the Civil Pension Code.	Do do	
6	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to remit Rs. 46—3—0, on account of belts made up for the peons of his Department.	Do do	
7	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the grant of a pension of Rs. 6—10—5 to Lakshmi-Narnappa, and Rs. 3—13—4, per mensem to Sub Rao, Sayer Mutsaddi, Bangalore Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
8	On the representation of the Officiating Commissioner, Nagar Division, the grant of invalid gratuities aggregating Rs. 216 to two peons was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
9	A sum of Rs. 774—7—3, in adjustment of advances made on account of Railway charges on stationery, &c., was forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Establishment.	3rd do	
10	As solicited, the Ancho Bakshi was authorized to make the necessary provision in his Budget estimate for 1875—76, for increasing the pay of certain officials in the Ancho Department, pending the sanction of the Government of India to the proposal.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	Under circumstances represented by Nagar Commissioner, the payment of Rs. 2,567—0—0, on account of compensation to the Patels and Shanbhogs in the Channagiri Taluk, for 1873—74, was sanctioned.	7th do	
12	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the payment of gratuities to certain peons in his Division was sanctioned, the	8th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	amount of gratuity in one case however being reduced by Rs. 34.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.		
13	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, an invalid gratuity amounting to Rs. 140, on behalf of a Toti attached to the Chikballapur Travellers' Bungalow, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th Sep. 1874	
14	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, the repair of the tents belonging to his Office at an expenditure of Rs. 401 was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	On the recommendation of the Inam Commissioner, the retention of a temporary establishment entertained in the Inam Superintendent's Office at a cost of Rs. 75 per mensem, for a further period of six months, was sanctioned.	Do do	
16	Copies of Government of India No. 472, F, sanctioning the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to Khaja-Yassin, late Jemadar in the 9th Regiment, Mysore Horse, were forwarded to the Military Assistant and the Deputy Accountant General.	9th do	
17	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the payment of Rs. 3 per mensem for renting a house for the Hindustani School at Malvalli from 1st April 1874, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
18	An estimate amounting to Rs. 427 for constructing a latrine in the Town of Chikmagalur was returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	As solicited by the Ancho Bakshi, sanction was conveyed to Rs. 1,250 being provided in the Ancho Budget for 1875—76, to meet the cost of new seals required for certain Ancho Offices.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	On the representation of the Military Assistant, the transfer of a sepoy of the 1st Battalion of Mahr to the pension list on Rs. 3—8—0 per mensem was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
21	A sum of Rs. 7—14—0 was remitted to Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., in adjustment of charges on account of a copy of "Nicholson's snakes."	Do do	
22	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities on behalf of 9 men of the Kolar District Police, declared unfit for service, were sanctioned.	11th do	
23	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner had sanctioned the continued employment of Colonel Boddam's Assistant, till the end of the current official year and he was requested to pass his pay bill accordingly.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam.	Do do	
24	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of 50 Japanese tin boxes at a cost of Rs. 350 for supply to Hobli Schools was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
25	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the grant of travelling allowance at the usual rate of Rs. 5 per diem, or mileage at 8 As. per mile, to Captain Morant, Adjutant of the Mysore Horse, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
26	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, applications for invalid gratuities on behalf of seven peons and others of the Bangalore District were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the payment of Rs. 75 for obtaining copies of manuscripts of certain ancient Kanarese works was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	12th Sep. 1874.	
28	A statement showing the duty realized on supari, during the year 1873—74, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	14th	do
29	Copy of communication from the Deputy Accountant General reporting on the final account of compensation paid for the removal of a village in Bangalore was forwarded to the Nundydroog Division for report.	Do	do
30	The Director of Public Instruction and the Superintendent of the Government Press were requested to remit certain sums in adjustment of charges incurred on stores received per S. S. El. Dorado.	Do	do
31	Rupees 22—6—0 were remitted to the Surgeon to the Commission, in adjustment of a bill for trainage and cartage incurred of cases of stores consigned to the educational and other Departments per S. S. "El. Dorado."	Do	do
32	As solicited by Ashtagram Commissioner, an estimate amounting to Rs. 758, for metalling a street in the Town of Mysore, was returned duly sanctioned.	Do	do
33	Copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General, Madras, enquiring why the stipends of certain pensioners had not been drawn subsequent to the dates shown opposite their respective names, was forwarded, to the Deputy Accountant General for report.	Do	do
34	Copy of communication from the Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Madras, requesting that instructions be given to the Treasury Officer at Bangalore, for the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 10, to Scindia Babu Rao, was forwarded to the Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury for information and guidance.	Do	do
35	On the recommendation of the Nund, droog Commissioner, the transfer of two Officials in his Division to the pension list was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	16th	do
36	In reply, the Officiating Superintendent of the Government School of Industry, Jubbulpur, was informed of the safe arrival of certain tents despatched by him, and a transfer receipt for Rs. 4,041 was forwarded in adjustment of their cost.	Do	do
37	On the recommendation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, gratuities on behalf of certain Revenue peons were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
38	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the Deputy Accountant General was authorized to place at his disposal Rs. 75, to advance the current month's pay &c., to four Medical Pupils under orders to proceed to Madras, the amount being adjusted on the 1st proximo by the usual bills.	Do	do
39	As solicited by the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals, the temporary employment of 2 orderlies at Rs. 5 each per mensem, for the new Civil Hospital at Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	17th	do
40	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to a bill of Rs. 21, on account of belts required for the use of the servants of Sadar Distillery, Bangalore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
41	Bill of expenses incurred in the Agricultural Department for August 1874, amounting to Rs. 41—6—0, was forwarded to the Deputy	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Accountant General duly countersigned for payment.—Communicated to Colonel Boddam.		
42	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's instructions were communicated to the Judicial Commissioner, to the employment temporarily of an establishment for the Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police.	17th Sep. 1874.	
43	One rupee in adjustment of the cost of repairing two flags was remitted to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
44	In reply, the Government of India in the Financial Department were informed that special adhesive stamps of one anna were not in use in this Province.	Do do	
45	In reply to Nundydroog Commissioner, sanction was conveyed to the refund of Rs. 50—7—3 to one Bansilal Ram Rattan, and an amended bill was called for in regard to the refund of Rs. 14—7—0 to the Municipality.	Do do	
46	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, compensation amounting to Rs. 337—8—0, to the holders of inam lands taken up to form a village in the Bangalore Taluk, was sanctioned.	18th do	
47	Under circumstances represented, a bill for refund of Rs. 52—7—0 to Timmaiya, Patel Gunasta of Kalasale in the Sorab Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	The attention of the Collector of North Arcot was invited to the repairs being executed to the Maharaja's Chattram at upper Tirupati, and he was requested to be so good as to issue the necessary orders for the early completion of the same.	Do do	
49	The receipt of Rs. 19—4—0, in adjustment of charges incurred on three cases of books ex S. S. "El. Dorado," was acknowledged.	Do do	
50	The sanction of the Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to the grant of an invalid pension of Rs. 20, per mensem, as a special case to one Narayin Rao, late a Record-keeper in the Office of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
51	The receipt of Rs. 1—14—0, from Superintendent, Government Press, in adjustment of charges on a small case of Press stores received per S. S. "El. Dorado," was acknowledged.	Do do	
52	A pension certificate, received from the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, was forwarded to the Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury for disposal.	Do do	
53	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,800, being the sum required by Mr. Sanderson, for all expenses connected with the keddahs up to 31st October 1874, was sanctioned, and he was requested to submit a statement shewing the financial result of the capture made up to the 30th instant.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	Vide Progs., for February 1874, Part I, "Finl." Nos.
54	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain school furniture at a cost of Rs. 387, for supply to Provincial schools, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	A special contingent bill amounting to Rs. 12, being value of two chintal posts required for the use of the Sayer katte of the Sagar kasha, was returned to Nagar Commissioner, duly sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
56	As solicited by the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, an estimate amounting to Rs. 230, for repairing a well at Melkote, in the Hassan District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
57	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the payment of gratuities aggregating Rs. 1,106 to certain Revenue peons was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st Sep. 1874.	Vide Progs., for 1874, Part II, General No.
58	A transfer receipt for Rs. 65—0—0, in adjustment of charges for advertising the sale of elephants, was forwarded to the Manager, "Madras Mail" Office.	18th do	
59	As submitted by the Deputy Accountant General, the Local Force Budget for the year 1875—76, was returned with certain items therein exhibited duly sanctioned.	Do do	
60	On the final report of the Deputy Accountant General, gratuities aggregating Rs. 1,288—14—9 to eight men of the Bangalore District, and Town Police, declared unfit for further service, were sanctioned.	Do do	
61	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, an estimate for Rs. 60, being cost of making up 3 biers for conveying the dead from the Civil Hospitals at Shimoga, Chikmagalur, and Chitaldroog, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	21st do	
62	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the purchase of certain Sanskrit books at a cost of Rs. 43, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
63	As solicited by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the repair of a police station in the Cantonment at an outlay of Rs. 422—8—4, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
64	The receipt of Rs. 112—2—0, from the Judicial Commissioner, in adjustment of the cost of annual clothing supplied to the peons of his Office, was acknowledged.	Do do	
65	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of certain arrears of pension to Nana Rao, late Sheristadar of the Mahur Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
66	Copy of a communication from the Director of Public Instruction, with enclosure, containing a proposal for the erection of a house for the Principal of the Bangalore High School, on a site adjoining that institution, was submitted for the favorable consideration of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with a request that, if approved, its extension to the case of the Principal of the new Engineering Department recently sanctioned, may also be authorized.	Do do	
67	An application for a gratuity of Rs. 108, on behalf of Raja-Ram, a Revenue peon, duly certified by the Deputy Accountant General, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
68	A statement of cash balances for 1st September 1874, received from the Deputy Accountant General, was returned with thanks.	23rd do	
69	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner the disbursement of invalid gratuities aggregating Rs. 1,133, on behalf of seven Revenue peons, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	Do do	
70	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of invalid gratuities aggregating Rs. 573 to three Revenue peons was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with applications.	Do do	
71	As solicited by the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of arrears of pension to one Venkanna, who had not presented himself for it for the last six months, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
72	As requested by the Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of an iron safe with Chubb's lock for the use of the Judicial Assistant's Court, Mysore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	23rd Sep. 1874.	
73	Rupees 5, being balance of pay due to a peon of this Office struck off the rolls for continued absence, and who had failed to appear to receive it, was forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury to be credited in the accounts.	Do	do
74	As solicited by the Nagar Commissioner, the purchase of a copy of the Madras Army list for the last quarter was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
75	The Military Assistant was requested to resubmit a bill for expenses incurred on the Government Farm at Kunigal for half year ending 31st August 1874, amended as pointed out.	Do	do
76	Two copies of Government of India Resolution authorizing the adoption of revised forms of accounts for model farms, were forwarded to Commissioner, Nundydroog Division.	Do	do
77	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the gratuity on behalf of Hornman Rama of the Magadi Taluk, was reduced from Rs. 68 to Rs. 34, as it was reported in his service roll that he frequently absented himself from duty.	Do	do
78	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the appropriation by the Chikmagalur Municipality of the sale proceeds from the fruit of the trees it was proposed to plant around that station on the understanding that the Board will undertake the rearing of the trees which was estimated to cost Rs. 1,100, for a period of three years.	Do	do
79	As solicited by the Military Assistant, the purchase of ammunition at a cost of Rs. 734—0—5, for the use of the Mysore Infantry, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	26th	do
80	On the representation of the Director of Public Instruction, the transfer of P. Ramsami Naidu, 5th Assistant Master in the Government High School, Bangalore, to the pension list, on Rs. 13—5—4 per mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
81	On the representation of the Nundydroog Commissioner, the disbursement of gratuities to seven Revenue peons in his Division, aggregating Rs. 676—14—2, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
82	Copies of two statements, one for pensions, and the other for gratuities sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, for quarter ending 30th June 1874, were submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do	do
83	Under circumstances represented by Nundydroog Commissioner, the refund of Rs. 13—1—6 to the Jodidar of Jotuhalli on account of jodi wrongly levied was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General and Inam Commissioner.	28th	do
84	Under circumstances represented, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the Municipal Budget of the Kolar District, for 1874—75.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
85	As solicited by the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, the payment of Rs. 7, for a belt and badge procured from the Military Assistant's stores for a peon in the Lal-Bagh, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
86	As solicited by Nundydroog Commissioner, the payment of Rs. 28—8—0, on account of pay due to one Narasimmaiengar from 1st November to 31st December 1873, at Rs. 15 for mensem, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	30th Sep. 1874.	
87	A proposition statement for the entertainment of two extra Clerks on Rs. 20 each per mensem for the Mysore District Treasury was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General with an intimation that the Chief Commissioner authorized the entertainment of the Clerks in anticipation of sanction.	Do do	
88	As requested, a bill for Rs. 3—4—0, being cost of bags supplied for the Cinchona plantation in the Biligirirangam Hills, was returned to Ashtagram Commissioner.	Do do	
89	As solicited by the Military Assistant, a bill for Rs. 928—6—2, being expenses incurred on the Government Farm at Kunigal for half year ending 31st August 1874, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Assistant Superintendent, Mercara Sub-Division, Government Telegraph Department, was requested to indicate the exact spots where the rules referred to by him regarding the planting and cutting of branches which interfere with Telegraph wires have not been attended to to enable this Office to adopt measures to ensure compliance with them by District Authorities.	1st Sep. 1874.	
2	As requested, a copy of Dr. De. J. Piccioli's treatise on silk culture, was forwarded to Mr. Ward, Mandanpalli, and he was informed that the price of it was 3½ annas.	Do do	
3	In reply, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Department Public Works, was requested to furnish this Office with a copy of his Monthly Proceedings.	Do do	
4	A statement of uncovenanted servants dismissed from employment during the half year ending 30th June 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
5	Notification extending the sick leave granted to Mr. Assistant Commissioner Shammugavelu Pille to the 15th August, was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	File Progs., for July 1874, Part II. "General," No. 51.
6	Copies of the remarks by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Health Officer's Report for Bombay for the fourth quarter of 1873, received from the Government of India, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals and Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
7	Notifications giving the conditions under which the sale of elephants will be held at Chamrajnagar were forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	Do do	
8	In reply, a report was submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, relative to the conduct of the duties of Captains E. P. Maltby and J. S. F. Mackenzie.	Do do	
9	The Government of Madras, Military Department, was solicited to permit Captain Maltby to avail himself of the two years' furlough granted him as soon as he could be spared, his services being retained on special public grounds.	Do do	
10	Copy of Government of India No. 6—381, dated 14th August, relative to the value of the gurjim oil as a cure for leprosy, was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals for submission, at the end of a year, of the report asked for by the Government of India.	2nd do	
11	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was authorized to distribute a sum of Rs. 400 in presents to the villagers who assisted in the recent keddah operations, and he was requested to advance on vacancies occurring certain taluk officials who also rendered good service in connection therewith.	Do do	File Part II of Volume for August 1874, "Encl." No.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that the cost incurred in the keep of the elephants supplied by the Madras Commissariat Department for the keddah operations should be debited to the keddah work.	2nd Sep. 1874.	
13	In reply, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner was informed that Lieutenant Price's application for furlough had been forwarded to the Bombay Military Authorities.	Do	do
14	The inconvenience experienced by the non-receipt in proper time of stationery stores from Europe, was brought to the notice of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.—Deputy Accountant General for report.	Do	do
15	Copy of communication from the Government of India relative to public servants holding shares in the local banks was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for communication to Bank Managers and others.	Do	do
16	Printed copies of a "Popular Exposition regarding the Mysore water-supply question" by Colonel Sankey were circulated to Heads of Departments.	Do	do
17	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of his order placing the Judicial Assistant at Chikmagalur in charge of the District Jail also.	3rd	do
18	Copy of communication from the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, enquiring whether there are any extra police charges in connection with the recent Camp of Exercise at Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
19	The Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to state how long the services of Mr. Jones in connection with keddah operations were likely to be required.	Do	do
20	The Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests were requested to despatch their half-yearly Classified General and Disposition lists so as to reach this Office before the 20th instant.	Do	do
21	The sanction of the Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to the appointment of Major Armstrong, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th class, Chitaldroog, and Captain Shaw as Town Magistrate and Civil Pension Pay Master, Mysore.	4th	do
22	In forwarding copy of Notification on the subject the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division was requested to make arrangements to place the Nanjangud Sub-Division temporarily in charge of Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, B. L., Assistant Commissioner.	Do	do
23	Copy of a communication from Mr. Ricketts bringing to notice the disrespectful conduct of Khaur Mahadin, Amildar of Shimoga, towards the Officiating Commissioner, Colonel Clerk, the present Commissioner, was requested to call upon that official to submit any explanation he may have to offer, and to inform him that the suspension under which he has been placed will remain in force for the present.	5th	do
24	The Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey was requested to state if he could arrange to visit the disputed tract of ground between Collegal and Mysore on the 15th instant.	Do	do
25	A Notification regarding the loss of a grant of land standing in the name of one Mrs. Vigor, was forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	Do	do
26	A tabular statement proposing certain increases to the pay of the mail carriers and other employes in the Postal Department of this Pro-	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	vince was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.		
27	The Judicial Commissioner was informed that certain tents for the use of the Deputy Inspector General of Police had arrived, and he was requested to instruct Major Gompertz to take charge of them.	7th Sep. 1874.	
28	The Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, was informed that Captain Malthy had been permitted to avail himself of the furlough granted him in G. O. No. 130, dated 29th May 1874.	Do do	File this statement No.
29	A copy of the bi-monthly return of stores under provision by the Director General of Stores for India up to 30th June 1874, for this Province, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
30	One copy of the above return was also circulated to the Judicial Commissioner, Secretary, Public Works Department, Military Assistant, and Superintendent, Mysore Government Press.	Do do	
31	The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, was requested to grant a "No-Demand Certificate" to Lieutenant Price, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, who has applied for furlough to Europe.	Do do	
32	A monthly tabular statement of vacancies and a register of effective and non-effective Officers employed in this Province and Coorg, with proportionate return for 1st September 1874, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
33	The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division was requested to arrange for the transfer of Gangaiya, Amildar in the Nagar Division, to the Nundydroog Division, owing to his knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Communicated to Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
34	A packing account of the S. S. "El Derado" was circulated to Officers concerned.	8th do	
35	The Military Assistant was requested, in replr, to convene a committee composed of members of the Force, to report upon the proposal to substitute English pattern saddles for those now in use among the Siledars.	Do do	
36	The Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery, Mysore Division, Bangalore, was requested to call upon Major Barnes of the Artillery to arrange for the payment of a sum owing by him to the Lal Bagh.	9th do	
37	An indent in duplicate for clothing for the Police Force of the Bangalore District for the year 1875—76 was submitted to the Government of India, Financial Department.	Do do	
38	The proceedings of the Municipal Commission, dated 11th ultimo, were forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	Do do	
39	A printed copy of the report on the operations of the Ancho Department for 1873—74, with the Chief Commissioner's Review thereon, was forwarded to the Ancho Bakshi.	Do do	
40	A Grant No. 510, in the name of one Abdul Husen, was returned to the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, registered and signed.	Do do	
41	As solicited by the Director of Public Instruction, the confirmation of Messrs. Hodson and Marsden, as Inspectors, and Mr. Pope, as Sub-Inspector, being reckoned as having effect from the 21st January 1874, the date on which Mr. Garrett's pension commenced, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	In reply, the Nagar Commissioner was requested to submit further information in connection with a proposal to increase the strength of the clerical establishment in his Office.	9th Sep. 1874.	
43	As solicited by the Ashtagram Division, the grant of a piece of un-assessed waste land in the village of Matta, Periyapatna Taluk, to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mysore, for building a chapel, was sanctioned.	Do do	
44	Mr. Broughton, Quinologist to the Madras Government, was informed that a large number of the Cinchona trees in the plantation on the Bababudan Hills had arrived at a stage to admit of the bark being removed, and he was requested to favor this Administration with information as to the proper method of stripping the bark and preparing it for export and the names of the agents to whom it should be consigned.	10th do	
45	As requested by the Ashtagram Commissioner, the formation of a Committee for the examination in October next of such of the Amildars as have been appointed on probation, was sanctioned.	11th do	
46	Three copies of Government of India Resolution on the subject of statistical forms for Annual Reports of Lunatic Asylums were forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	
47	A copy of the Mysore Civil List for the quarter ending 30th June 1874 was forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with an intimation that a copy would in future be regularly furnished to his Office.	Do do	
48	The opinion of the Judicial Commissioner was invited on the conduct of B. Krishnaiengar, Amildar of the Channagiri Taluk, in the matter of enquiries instituted by that official in a murder case.	Do do	
49	Certain pages of the Army List were returned duly corrected to the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.	12th do	
50	Copy of communication from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner with enclosure was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request that arrangements may be made for the examination of Lieutenant Price of the Survey in Kanarese, the precise time and place being intimated to him.—Communicated to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do do	
51	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was authorized to enter in the Budget of 1875—76 certain items of additional expenditure proposed, and he was requested to submit in due course separate proposition statements in accordance with rules for transmission to the Government of India.	Do do	
52	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was requested to furnish duplicate copies of a warrant for the surrender of one Subraya Chetti.	Do do	
53	Copy of Government of India No. 1940 from the Foreign Department, sanctioning proposals for training Natives of Mysore for service in the Department of Public Works, the Forest Department, and in the Revenue Survey and Settlement, together with a copy of the communication from this Office to which it is a reply, was communicated for the information of the Chief Engineer, the Director of Public Instruction, Conservator of Forests, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Deputy Accountant General and Commissioners of Divisions, with instructions as to the drawing of the details of the scheme now sanctioned.	Do do	
54	Copies of order regulating the grant of leave to Chaplains of Church of Scotland and the Department from which their salary should be drawn, received from Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General and Superintendent of Coorg.—Gazetted.	14th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
55	Copies of the volume of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for August 1874, were forwarded to the Secretaries to the Government of India, in the Foreign, Financial, Home, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments.	15th Sep. 1874.	
56	Certain old seals of the Ashtagram Division and District Offices were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for the purpose of being broken up.	Do	do
57	Copy of a communication from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, relative to the fouling of the water of a well near Sampangi tank, was forwarded to President, Municipal Commission, for notice.	Do	do
58	Copies of the "Summary of the information obtained from Local Governments and Administrations on the cultivation of flax and other fibre-producing plants in India," received from the Government of India, were circulated to Commissioners of Divisions, Superintendent of Coorg, and Colonel Boddam.	16th	do
59	In reply, a corrected list of Indian buildings and antiquities in this Province was forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department.	Do	do
60	Notification appointing Mr. Assistant Commissioner Huson Binturi a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, &c, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Judicial Commissioner.	17th	do
61	A copy of the "Report on measures adopted for sanitary improvements in India from June 1872 to June 1873, together with abstracts of sanitary reports for 1871, forwarded from Bengal, Madras and Bombay," was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals for perusal and return. Copies were also circulated to Commissioners of Divisions and Superintendent of Coorg for information.	Do	do
62	Notification transferring and appointing Amildars in the Nundydroog Division was gazetted, and copy sent to the Commissioner.	Do	do
63	A grant in the name of one Mr. P. B. Gordon, for a piece of ground assigned to him by the Municipality, was returned to the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, duly registered and signed.	19th	do
64	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was informed that provision would be made in the ensuing year's Budget for the purchase of certain tents required for the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Mysore District.	Do	do
65	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was authorized to issue certain medicine on loan to the Madras Medical Store Department.	Do	do
66	Referring to G. O. No. 923 of 1871, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to state whether it would in future be necessary for a Military Officer in Civil employ to furnish a "No-demand" certificate when proceeding on leave.	Do	do
67	In reply, the Ancho Bakshi was informed that the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the confirmation of certain acting appointments in the class of Inspectors in his Department.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do	do
68	Notification granting Mr. E. H. Butcher, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, a month's privilege leave from 1st October 1874, was gazetted, and copy sent to Survey and Settlement Commissioner.	Do	do
69	Notification promoting two Amildars in the Nagar Division was gazetted, and copy sent to Commissioner.	Do	do
69½	The despatch of certain tents to Chitaldroog was intimated to Nagar Commissioner.	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
70	In reply, the Chief Commissioner's remarks were communicated to Nagar Commissioner on proposals for the up-keep of post bullocks and the entertainment of a Mestri for the supply of carts in the town of Shimoga.	19th Sep. 1874.	
71	The Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, was informed that Captain E. P. Maltby, Assistant Commissioner had been granted subsidiary leave from the 10th instant, preparatory to embarking for Europe.	21st do	
72	Certain deficiencies and breakages discovered in the supply of medical stores for 1874--75 was brought to the notice of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Do do	
73	Notification granting Krishnaiengar, Amildar of the Koppa Taluk, three months' leave on private affairs, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Nagar Commissioner.	Do do	
74	General, Classified and Disposition Lists of Officers in the Forest Department up to 1st October 1874, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for check and return to this Office.	22nd do	
75	A grant in the name of Mr. E. Pereira, for certain land, was returned to the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission duly signed and registered.	Do do	
76	Copy of a report on the mode of cultivating the vanilla plant, received from the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, was forwarded to Colonel Puckle, in charge of the Lal Bagh.	Do do	
77	Copies of correspondence with the Assistant Superintendent, Mercara Sub-Division, relative to obstructions on the Telegraph line, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, and Superintendent of Coorg, and their attention was drawn to the rules regarding the planting and cutting of trees which interfere with Telegraph wires.—Communicated to Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, in reply.	Do do	Vide this statement No.
78	Notification granting Mr. R. G. Hodson, Inspector of Schools, I Circle, subsidiary leave from the 3rd to the 21st August 1874, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Director of Public Instruction.	23rd do	
79	Copy of a communication from the Officer commanding the Royal Horse, Mysore Division, reporting the settlement of an amount due to the Lal Bagh by Major Barnes of the Royal Horse Artillery, was forwarded to the Director of the Government Gardens.	Do do	
80	The sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department was solicited to the pay of Mr. Hodson, Inspector of Schools, I Circle, being raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600.	Do do	
81	Correspondence received from Nundydroog Commissioner, with letter, requesting to be furnished with printed copies of certain orders regarding the levy of fees in Travellers' Bungalows, was transferred to the Secretary, Department Public Works, for disposal.	Do do	
82	A communication from the Post Master General, Madras, enquiring whether there was any objection to Imperial Post Offices being opened at Tunkur, Chitaldroog, Closepet, and Maddur was referred to the Ancho Bakshi for full report.	Do do	
83	Notification granting Mr. L. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, three months' privilege leave from 20th September 1874, was gazetted, and copy sent to that Officer.	25th do	
84	Copies of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for August 1874, were forwarded to Heads of Departments for perusal and record.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Order.
85	A report on the measures adopted to ensure the enforcement of the 55 years' order, was submitted in reply to the Government of India, in the Home Department.	25th Sep. 1874.	
86	Copy of a communication from the Nagar Commissioner regarding the provision of carts and coolies for Public Officers was forwarded to Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and his attention was drawn to the suggestion made that notice of the number of carts required by the Officers of the Survey Department be given to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, 15 days beforehand.	Do	do
87	In reply, the Ashtagram Commissioner was requested to report whether any provision can be made for Mr. Jones under the Mysore Municipality, and the Conservator of Forests was also requested to report whether he considered Mr. Jones qualified for the post of a Ranger in the Forest Department.	Do	do
88	The Guardian to His Highness the Maharaj was requested to report whether any of the Palace elephants could be spared to escort a number of those recently captured purchased in behalf of the Maharaj, Holkar of Indore.	Do	do
89	Notification granting Mr. Assistant Conservator Hicks two months' and six days' privilege leave from 14th September 1874, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Conservator of Forests.	26th	do
90	Notification promoting Hospital Assistant, P. Krishnasami, to the 2nd Class was gazetted, and copy sent to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do	do
91	Certain temporary promotions in the Commission consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Captain E. P. Maltby were recommended for the sanction of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.	Do	do
92	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that he was at liberty to retain the services of Mr. Srinivas Rao in the Mysore District till Captain Shaw's return to the charge of the Nanjan-gud Sub-Division.	Do	do
93	In reply, the Nundydroog Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of proposals submitted by him in connection with the cattle show proposed to be held in February next, and he was informed that the draft rules would be published in the <i>Mysore Gazette</i> . The Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, was also requested to bring the subject to the notice of the Major General commanding the Division with a view to two Military Officers being placed on the Committee to give the proposed undertaking a more popular character.	Do	do
94	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was informed that no horse allowance could be granted to Assistant Apothecary S. Arnold, attached to the Military Assistant's Department, as his case was not one calling for the indulgence.	28th	do
95	Copies of a Notification on the subject of Talimkhanas (fencing-rooms) were forwarded to the Commissioners, Nundydroog and Nagar Divisions, for opinion.	Do	do
96	Referring to the Pete Municipal Board's proceedings, under date 22nd August last, the President was informed that the Chief Commissioner approved of the proposal to meet the cost of the construction of buildings for the use of Registrars of Births and Deaths from the sum provided under the head "Extraordinary."	Do	do
97	Copies of the Lists of Civil Officers holding gazetted appointments under the Government of India in the Home, Legislative and Foreign Departments, &c, were circulated to Heads of Departments.	29th	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
98	As recommended by the Nagar Commissioner, the purchase of paper at a cost of Rs. 900, for supply to certain Shaulhogs in the Kadur District for writing the village accounts, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	29th Sep. 1874.	
99	As recommended by the Anche Bakshi, certain arrangements in the class of Mutsaddis of his Department were sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
100	A packing account of the S. S. "El Dorado" was returned to the Commissary of Ordnance, duly receipted.	Do do	
101	Copy of communication from the Magistrate of North Arcot intimating that a warrant forwarded by him for the apprehension of one Subraya Chetti had been transferred to the District Magistrate of Salem for compliance, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for information.	Do do	
102	As requested, one Sykes Hydrometer was forwarded to Nagar Commissioner.	30th do	
103	In reply, the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals was requested to submit a proposition statement for the entertainment of a female ward cooly on Rs. 5 per mensem for the Kelar Hospital, as the measure required the sanction of the Government of India.	Do do	
104	Copy of Notification sanctioning the entertainment of certain lads as Medical Pupils from 1st October 1874 was gazetted, and copy sent to Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	
105	A copy of the tenth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1873 was forwarded to the Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

PART II.

MILITARY.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1874.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Notification appointing Mr. H. Wellesley, Captain of No. 3 Company, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, <i>vice</i> Captain S. J. Arathoon resigned, was gazetted, and copy sent to Major J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., Commanding.	1st Sep. 1874.	
2	In reply, the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort Saint George, was informed that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to recommend the withdrawal of the European Officer from the detachment of Native Infantry at Mysore, and copy of a communication from the Ashtagram Commissioner on the subject was forwarded.	3rd do	Vide Progs. for July 1874, Part-II "Military" No.
3	In reply, copy of a communication from the Deputy Accountant General giving information relative to the extra Police charges in connection with the Camp of Exercise was forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division.	14th do	
4	Copies of correspondence on the subject of the grant of furlough on private affairs to Officers in Native Regiments, received from Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, were forwarded to the Military Assistant and Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	
5	Notification appointing Major A. C. Hay, Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, to be Honorary Captain of No. 5 (Mysore) Company of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, <i>vice</i> Colonel Clerk resigned, was gazetted, and copy sent to the Officiating Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.	18th do	
6	Copies of further Military Department ruling regarding the grant of furlough to Officers of Native Regiments, received from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General and Military Assistant.	23rd do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, October 1874.

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

20. Proceedings of Chief Commissioner of Mysore

September 1874'